MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO PRESERVE WOOD FOR FUEL.
WOOD LOTS.

Wood should not be allowed to lie exposed to the weather at a season of the year when fermentation takes place. In cold winter weather no change is made, and frozen wood will endure as long as frozen skeletons of animals in Siberia. But warm and wet weather soon put it into an incipient state of fermentation, and, though it may appear to lose nothing in weight or in spirit during a summer's exposure to the weather, it does lose in both.

When wood is well split at the time of cutting, it loses less than when it is not. Heart wood, as lands and shingles, when well dried, is not changed much by exposure to the weather for years. But more than half of the wood brought to market is sap wood and bark—these suffer much be exposure.

Farmers who have wood-house room will find their account in storing up a good supply early in the season. The sooner the green wood from the forest is split and sheltered from the weather the greater will be the virtue of the article for fuel.—It will not kindle sooner than wood that lies out in a pile through the summer and is packed into the wood-house in the fall in dry weather. But it will give out more heat, while it does not waste away so fast.

Wood that has been piled up in large bodies through the summer is better than such as has lain open to the weather—much of it has in part been sheltered—some of the sticks covering the others and completely protecting them from slight rains.

When wood is to be hauled to a great distance it is an object to have it dried on the spot where it is cut. In other cases it is best to haul the green wood home at once, and put it under shelter before the warm weather can operate upon it.

The first snows make the best sledding—and the fore part of winter gives a better opportunity to cut the wood close to the ground. This is an important matter, whether the wood lot is to be cleared, or whether it is to be left to sprout up again. When the trees are cut close to the ground the young sprouts shoot out with much more vigor than when they are cut high.

In regard to cutting down all, "both great and small," it is now generally agreed that this is better than to select the old trees for fuel and let the small trees remain standing. In cutting the large ones many of the small ones are crushed and spoiled. When all are cut, a new growth comes, and though the old stumps send forth no shoots, there are usually enough young stumps, in a sad wood growth, to cover the ground again.

It is not advantageous to encourage a very thick growth of trees. These must have air and light as well as other vegetation. Roads may be made for teams through wood-lots without the least detriment to the growth. You will see quite as much timber on an acre where there are roads wide enough for ox teams, as where there are none.—You often find white oaks and black oaks and maples so think that they grow quite slowly.

White pine trees that are not very nigh each other have many limbs and leaves—some coming out of the trunk very near the ground. Such trees make wood at least four times as fast as any that stand near together in a forest. Forest trees run up tall and have but few limbs and leaves. They have not the means, therefore, of gaining much through the leaves. Nourish the roots as much as you will, yet if there is but little top the growth will not be rapid.

Some farmers take pains to go into their thick forests and cut out the least thrifty trees. Care should be taken that enough are left to cover the ground with leaves and to kill the grass, for trees seldom grow fast in land that is tight swarded.—Hoop poles are often selected on thinning out lots. The mischief of this is, the best are taken and the poorest left.

Mr. George Crosby of Burlington killed a hog recently that he bought at Brighton in July last.—The pig weighed at that time 207 lbs. live weight. He kept it 148 days, and on killing he found its weight, after dressing, to be 475—gaining about one pound and three quarters each day. If the hog had been weighed alive after fattening the gain would have much exceeded two pounds a day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

WINTER FODDER FOR STOCK.

Mr. Editor.—The great importance of ascertaining and practicing the best methods of curing and preserving all kinds of food for stock, has induced me to make some experiments on the subject.—To make known the result of such as have been made the past season, some delay was necessary.—All must be aware that quantities of fodder naturally of good quality are annually wasted and lost, by the improper manner of making and preserving them.

Take the best of our grasses and permit them to lay in swath three or four days and nights, and they become worthless. All their rich and valuable qualities are dried up, or mouldered away. Such hay, would answer for litter and would make some manure, and so would the meanest straw or stubble we could find. But by the action of the sun and drying winds for a short time, with some trifling fermentation in cocks, over one or two nights, it would make valuable fodder. This management all good farmers well understand, and duly appreciate its importance. It is well known too, that all vegetables and grasses are supplied with sap, which answers the purposes of blood in animals. My view is, that sap constitutes the richest part of the nourishing qualities of stock fodder; and is sometimes lost by standing too late in the field, as well as by lying long after being mowed. The sap while remaining in its natural or liquid state, excluded from the air, would cause a fermentation that would destroy its own value, and that of the whole blade.

As well as farmers generally understand the management of their best grasses, yet there are those of various kinds, to the preserving of which they pay but little attention, and which might make valuable acquisitions to their stock fodder. And above all, the little attention given to the curing and preserving corn fodder, deserves notice. The most general method is to top stalks near the ear, placing them in the hills of corn sometimes for a week or two; to dry, then they are bound up in large bundles, with some of the same stalks for bands, if not too dry for the purpose, and remain in the field, perhaps over a storm or two, and then piked up in stacks for further drying. Stalks managed in this way, I have always found entirely worthless, for the middle of the bundles will then be either mouldy or rotten, or so dried that cattle will not eat them. I know that cattle sometimes eat mouldy stalks and even mouldy hay; cows, it is said, have odd appetites. I have seen those that would gnaw and eat rotten wood very greedily, and even their own cleanings after calving, but I have yet to learn that either does them any good. With a desire to find some better method of preserving corn stalks for winter fodder, (which are so excellent for feeding cows in their green state) I have experimented for my own benefit, hoping to find some superior method to those in general use.

I topped my stalks on the 17th of September, both the two former seasons, and the present season on the 19th of September, as the frost held off, and they remained green still later. I should have considered them hardly worth cutting had they remained standing in the field after the first severe frost. I took a pleasant day, cut them and thinly spread them by the side of the field. Those cut before noon, I bound up and carted into the barn the same day, riding them on poles and keeping the doors and windows open in good weather stowing them very close together on the poles, the tiers of which, are but three feet apart, and thus, a load takes up but little room, and can be stowed by two hands nearly as fast as one can pitch them up. This is the whole work, and two hands can thus cut and secure an acre producing forty-five bushels of corn in a day. Cows will eat up these stalks so clean, that not a vestige is left, of leaf or stalk. Nor can I perceive the least sourness which some so much fear, when proper care is taken to ventilate. Not only the perfectly green appearance of the stalks, but the very pleasant smell of them, indicates their rich value.

An acre of corn producing forty-five bushels, makes five hundred bundles weighing four pounds each on an average, which is a ton per acre. The remaining bottom stalks, would make more weight than the tops, and may be preserved much in the same way, by cutting up the whole at the bottom and piking them, and will take about the same time, but it is not so convenient husking the corn. I found that corn cut up early in this manner, and piked, is sound and good.

It is well known that corn stalks contain a large portion of saccharine matter, which will make molasses, and which, when thus cured, forms a glutinous substance, fattening, and productive of milk in cows when fed out early in winter. Yours, C.

Hamilton, Nov. 26.

☞ This is a subject that deserves more attention than it usually commands. There is a right time to cut grass, and there is a best mode of curing it; and as farmers differ considerably as to the mode and time, they cannot all have adopted the best.

Hay is nearly spoiled if neglected but a short time while curing. Farmers are generally sensible of this, and they take much care to prevent loss. They commit more errors in the curing of corn fodder than in curing hay. We agree with our correspondent in the most essential points—but we have never succeeded to our minds in attempting to hang up bundles of stalks on poles in a barn to dry with doors open. We have found them to come out sour and to be less agreeable to all kinds of stock than when they were put in pikes or shocks to be cured.

We repeat our advice that we gave last fall—bind up the corn tops soon after they are cut, not permitting them to lie exposed on the corn hills more than one day before tying up—then put them in shocks and let them stand out ten to fifteen days, according to the weather. Next put them in the barn and pack them on the hay mows; or, if they seem not dry enough, set the bundles up on end and they will be fit for cows or any kind of stock.

We have always found stalks that were cured in this way sweeter than any that were put into the barn green and hung up on poles. Our own cattle this year eat up the whole, not leaving a single butt, even when the stalks were carried out and distributed in the pasture in October. Most of us err in letting the tops lie too long before binding, and then letting them remain too long in shocks or pikes. Hay would be nearly spoiled by being exposed to the weather as long as many farmers expose their stalks.

This kind of fodder is not valued high enough. The reason is, farmers are in the practice of neglecting the cure of them and trusting the whole to the boys, or to incompetent hands. Our correspondent estimates the tops from an acre of good corn at a ton in weight, and the bottoms at another ton. Think of two tons of good fodder on the same acre that yields 45 or 50 bushels of sound grain! This is a yield that English farmers cannot think of.

It has now become quite common to sow corn for the sole purpose of cutting the stalks for fodder. Is this the most economical way? Why not let the stalks bear grain and be cut in season to afford early fall fodder for cows. More acres would be required, but then we have the solid grain in addition to the light fodder. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

AN UNCOMMON PIG.

Mr. Editor.—Beat this who can. Mr. Levi Fiske of this town fatted a pig, which he took last spring from a litter raised by his Brother Eron Fiske, and slaughtered it Nov. 20th, being 8 months 21 days old, weighing 392 lbs. when dressed.

Upton Nov. 29, 1849.

I am desired to forward the foregoing statement, that it may find a place in your paper. No doubts are entertained of its correctness.

Respectfully yours
OTIS BATCHELOR.

For the Ploughman.

PRESERVE YOUR PAPERS.

Mr. Editor: I have, through the goodness of an ever-ruling Providence, and a kind father, had the privilege of reading your much esteemed paper ever since its first commencement, which has been about one half of my short life, and I can honestly say, that I have derived much happiness and comfort by the weekly visits of your well conducted paper. It has been a great help to cheer the hour of melancholy. Quicker than part with what little knowledge I have received by its assistance, I would give up all the hills and valleys of California, were they at my command, although they were all of the choicest gold.

And I would say to all of my fellow readers of the Ploughman, not only read these weekly papers but preserve them for future reference. I have saved two or three of the last volumes, and had I the first it would be considered a prize.

And I would say to those friends of the Ploughman who have not commenced saving their papers to begin now; it is a good time. The ninth volume greets us with more than its accustomed cheerfulness. Two dollars a year, at the time of the payment, comes rather hard from the pocket of a poor man obliged to support a large family from a rocky and sterile farm; but when it is done, and he has the privilege of reading and seeing his children reading with interest a rightly conducted paper, while now and then a smile comes over their countenances as some new idea bursts upon the mind, he cannot regret the expense of the Massachusetts Ploughman, and exclaim, as he brings all things into consideration, God save the Ploughman and the plough.

E. P. B.

Belchertown, Mass., November 9, 1849.

[For the Ploughman.]

CHURNING.

Mr. Editor.
My friend and neighbor Buckminster,
Your skill and knowledge I prefer
To Matrons' long and practiced gossips,
Or Old Maids' whims or flirting misses.
I've just performed this very morning
A long, laborious task at Churning.
And I 'm persuaded want of skill,
Enhances much the pains I feel.
Could you but tell me what I ask,
You might relieve me from my task.
My question is, at what degree
Of Fahrenheit's, the cream must be?
For I presume there is a crisis,
And just the place to which it rises,
When separation from the whey
Ensures the butter for the tray.
If you can't tell, then pray inquire,
And gratify my heart's desire.
Your constant reader, J. B

Warwick, Nov. 19th, 1849.

☞ Most men are much inclined to mutter,
When urged to turn the cream to butter.
One mode will save such irksome labor—
Sell all your milk to some good neighbor.
Another mode may do as well—
Use up the milk you cannot sell.
But if you must have food that's richer
To fill your firkin—not your pitcher;—
By *agitation* would you thrive,
Just warm the cream to 65°.
Then persevere in your vocation,
Keep up a constant churn gyration,
Till the rich mess divides in two—
Part for the pigs, and part for you.

[Editor.

SUBSOILING.

The use of the subsoil plough is gradually extending among us, and when careful experiments have been made with it, and the results noted, there has been a good profit arising from its use. We have ever been cautious in recommending farmers to adopt new modes of culture unless there are good reasons for it. This mode of stirring the soil deeply is founded in reason, and we would re-advise farmers, wherever they can consistently with their means, to give it a faithful trial. The additional expense is something, inasmuch as a subsoil plough is needed, and an extra team to follow after the common plough. We extract the following from the Working Farmer, communicated by Mr. James Campbell, of Weston, New Jersey.

He subsoiled every other land in a large field this year, the surface ploughing and manuring being the same throughout the whole field. He has now gathered his crop, and measured the produce of the subsoiled and unsubsoiled lands separately; the results are, that the subsoiled portions of the field produced at the rate of sixty-nine bushels of shelled corn per acre; while the part not subsoiled produced sixty-one and a half bushels per acre. The editor of that paper thinks Mr Campbell will find the difference in yield much greater the second year than the first, as the subsoil, by the free admission of the atmosphere, and the gases held in it, will be rendered more capable of adding to the nutrition of plants. Mr. Campbell remarked that there was not so much difference in the yield, as he had supposed there would be during the summer, for during the dry weather there was great difference in the size, color, and appearance of the stalks in favor of the subsoiled land; but an abundance of rain during the time the corn was filling and ripening, gave the unsubsoiled portions a better opportunity than during drought.

This proves that subsoiled land will stand drought better than unsubsoiled. [Maine Farmer.

ESSEX COUNTY TRANSACTIONS.

STATEMENTS.

[Continued from last week.]

JOHN STONE, JR'S. STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen,—I present for your examination 26 pounds of butter, being a sample of 220 pounds, made from the milk of four cows, in thirty-nine days, from the 1st of June to the 9th of July. During this time, we sold eight quarts of cream, and used one quart of milk a day in the family. We have ascertained that nine quarts of our milk yield one pound of butter, and that one quart of cream will make a pound of butter; consequently the produce of four cows, in thirty-nine days, was equal to 232 lbs., or one and a half pounds a day to each cow. Finding that our milk could be used to better advantage, than in the making of butter, after the 20th of July we discontinued making; and therefore I cannot give an account of butter made in September. From the quantity of milk given by the cows in September, I am of the opinion that eight pounds of butter a week to each cow, could then have been made. Our cows had pasture feed only. Our pasture contains between four and five acres, gravelly bottom, has been ploughed and well cultivated. I have taken pains to select cows of good quality for butter-making.—Three of my cows I obtained from Mr. Daniel Buxton, Jr. of Danvers, a man who has and does every thing in the best manner. The mother of this stock was remarkable for her milking properties. They are of the breed called Buffalo, without horns, and above the middling size.—Two of them have not done so well this season as formerly; and I attribute it to their having been confined too closely during the winter.—The old cow became farrow, and was killed at the age of thirteen years, weighing dressed 600 lbs. I have several young animals in this stock. I am thus particular in stating these facts, because I consider them of the first importance in an attempt to establish a good dairy—a point at which I have been aiming for years.

Process of Making.—The milk is strained into tin pans and set in a cool cellar, when the cream is sufficiently risen it is taken off and placed in stone pots. We churned twice a week this season. The butter milk is worked out by hand, without the application of any water, and salted with an ounce of ground rock salt to a pound.

JOHN STONE, Jr.

Marblehead, Sept. 26, 1849.

Remarks.—Knowing, as we do, the attention given by Mr. Stone to his dairy, we were quite surprised when we learned his butter had not found favor with those who tasted. But on further inquiry, it appeared to them to be rancid, and of course not worthy of premium. Subsequent examination has satisfied us, that this character was confined to the upper layer only, and that the butter was of prime quality when first made.—We hope Mr. Stone, or his lady, will look well to this department another season; and if he continues to make twenty per cent. more than any other, as he has done this season, we can assure him that his efforts will be rewarded. We have ventured to estimate the whole amount that could have been made during the four months at 620 pounds. We find that the same quantity of his milk yields ten per cent. more butter than is yielded on Mr. Putnam's farm—which stands in the first class for dairy products.

Our curiosity being awakened by the account given by Mr. Stone, of his cows, we have learned on inquiry that the mother of this stock was purchased by Mr. James Wilson, from a drove about twenty years since. Proving to be an excellent cow, her calves were raised and distributed in the neighborhood; and have uniformly been of superior quality. Many of them, by reason of associating with strangers, have lost their peculiarity of wanting horns, but still have good bags, well filled. Eight quarts of milk from these cows have produced a pound of butter; and when well fed, they have yielded sixteen quarts of milk per day. How important is it, when a person wants to have a good dairy, and can find a cow of this description, that her offspring should be reared. It is equally important, also, to take care with what animals she comes in contact; because the character of her offspring will depend very much on the company she keeps. We are fully persuaded that the milking properties depend quite as much upon the male parent, as the female.

DANIEL PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen,—A firkin containing 27 pounds of June butter, a specimen of 94 pounds, made from the milk of six cows, in two weeks, averaging 7 5-6 pounds per week for each cow, is forwarded for your taste and judgment.

For some days the milk was carefully measured at the time of straining, and it was found to require ten quarts of milk to make one pound of butter.

The process of making you have known in previous years, and I will merely say, that tin pans are used—cream is kept in large tin pails; churned twice a week; the butter is much rinsed in cold water, and one ounce of salt is allowed to each pound of butter; the cellar is airy and cool.

The chief requisitions in butter-making are known to be, the free and faithful use of soap and hot water in the cleansing of the vessels used, and the separation of the butter-milk from the butter after churning, with the hands; how far we may have been successful in the sample before you, remains, (in part at least) for your decision.

The feed of the cows at the time the butter was made, was nothing more than a common pasture.

Very respectfully yours,
DANIEL PUTNAM.

Danvers, Sept. 26, 1849.

Remarks.—On looking over this statement, we are pleased with the particularity and distinctness with which facts are presented;—although the time of fourteen days is not the true time to have been taken—and the quantity made during the four months not specified, as we should liked to have had it. We were quite surprised when we found that, by the tasting process, Mr. Putnam's butter had not secured favor; and can only explain it upon the maxim "that the best may miss it sometimes." We certainly know that Mrs. Putnam and her daughters have often been successful in presenting the very best of butter. Our respect for their management of the dairy is equal to that of any other. We perceive that they apply water in getting out the buttermilk—possibly this may explain why their butter fell behind the butter of those to which no water was applied; and possibly the fault may have been in the imperfect taste of the judges, of which their statement has a slight indication of fearful apprehension.

ELIJAH POPE'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen,—I offer for your inspection, a jar of June butter, containing 25 pounds, being a specimen of 127 pounds, made from the milk of four cows, from the 1st of June to the 5th of July.

Also, three boxes of September butter, containing 22 pounds, being a sample of 445 pounds, made between the 24th of May, and 24th September, from the same cows, with the addition of the milk of a two year old heifer, since the 23d of June.

Their feed has been common pasture, until the 20th of August, since that time, green corn fodder once a day.

Process of making.—The milk is strained into tin pans, it stands in a cool cellar, from 36 to 48 hours, when the cream is taken off, put into tin pails, and stirred every day.

We churn once a week. During the warmest weather the cream is placed in the well, from twelve to twenty-four hours before churning.—After it is churned the buttermilk is thoroughly worked out, and the butter is salted with 3-4 of an ounce of ground rock salt to the pound. After standing six hours, it is again worked and weighed, each pound separately.

ELIJAH POPE.

Danvers, Sept. 26th, 1849.

Remarks. We notice that Mr Pope presented twenty-two pounds only of September butter, when there should have been twenty-five; but as the fact would never have been known, if it had not been so written in the statement,—it is not considered a material variation. Some of the committee thought the taste of this butter indicated that it must have been made since June; but the Committee did not feel at liberty to assume any fact to be different from the statement without some evidence to sustain the assumption.

CHARLES P. PRESTON'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen:—I offer for your examination one pot of June butter containing 27 pounds—being a specimen of 288 pounds made between the first of June and the 9th of July, from the milk of five cows, and four heifers three years old—all of native breed.

Also, two boxes of September butter, containing 28 pounds—a sample of 786 pounds made between the 20th of May and 24th of September, from the milk of the same cows.

The cows have had common pasture feed until the 1st of August, when we commenced feeding with corn fodder, once a day.

Process of making. The milk is strained into tin pans, and placed in the cellar, where it stands from twenty-four to thirty-six hours; it is then skimmed and the cream put in stone jars, and set in a vault made for the purpose. Churn twice a week. We are very particular to work every particle of the butter-milk out, and salt with one ounce of rock salt to the pound.

CHAS. P. PRESTON.

North Danvers, Sept. 25, 1849.

Remarks. Mr. Preston's statement shows an intelligent apprehension of the principles upon which the premiums were offered, and successful management of his dairy. He again finds himself among the fortunate claimants.

GEORGE PEARSON'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen:—I present for your inspection, one pot of June butter, containing 29 pounds, being a specimen of 260 pounds, made between the first of June and the 9th of July, from the milk of four cows, and three years old heifers, with the addition of one cow after the first of July.

Also, one pot of September butter, containing thirty pounds, being a specimen of 652 pounds, made between May 20th and Sept. 20th, from the same cows. Their feed has been common pasture, till the middle of August. They have been fed with green corn once a day, till September, then fall feed to the present time.

Process of making. The milk is strained into tin pans, and placed in a milk room, where it stands from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the weather, and then it is skimmed and the cream is put in tin pails and placed in a well, and there remains till churned. Churn twice a week. The butter-milk is worked out thoroughly, and the butter is salted by one ounce of ground rock salt to the pound.

GEORGE PEARSON.

Saugus, Sept. 25th, 1849.

Remarks. In Mr. Pearson, the Committee were pleased to find a new claimant, from a new town. The products show a dairy well managed. In quantity he has done almost as well as the best. He must be aware that he has to contend with those who have had much experience, and to ensure success, the utmost vigilance and care are necessary.

We observe that Mr. Pearson as well as several of the other claimants, when the drought came on, supplied their cows with green corn fodder, planted for this purpose. A practice so common must have some meaning in it. We notice it particularly, because a question has been made by some, whether this kind of feed is favorable to the production of milk. It could be demonstrated, by chemical analysis, that there are no butter making qualities in green corn: still so long as most of our good farmers continue to cultivate and use it for this purpose, we shall be inclined to respect their use, more than our own arguments. In matters agricultural, practical experience is the "one thing needful."

NATHANIEL FELTON'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on the Dairy:

Gentlemen:—I present for your examination 26 pounds of butter, made in June, and 27 pounds of butter made in September, as samples of 884 pounds, made from the milk of eight cows and a heifer, in four months, from the 24th of May to the 24th of September. One of the cows has been in milk thirteen months. We have used milk in the family for ten persons, and regularly sold two gallons on each Saturday. Annexed is a statement of the quantity made each week. The cows had common pasture feed until the middle of August, then for a fortnight I gave them shorts, and continued to feed them with corn fodder while their feed was short in the pasture. I consider good pasture feed, with good spring water, the very best supply for the making of good butter. When this fails I supply the vacancy with other things, that can be obtained with least inconvenience.

Process of making. The milk is strained into tin pans, and placed in a cool cellar, where it stands from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, when the cream is taken off, put into pails, and stirred daily. We churn once a week. During the warmest weather the cream is hung in the well, about twelve hours before churning. After the butter comes, the first thing to be done is to work out the buttermilk. This is done by hand, without the application of any water—believing such application to be no benefit, and in some respects injurious. About one ounce of best salt is usually applied to a pound, varying in some measure according to the condition of the butter, to be determined by the taste of the person working it. After standing about one hour, it is worked over a second time, and then weighed each pound separately. The June butter was preserved by the application of a strong brine, made of common fine salt. I consider that I have used about the milk of eight cows through the season, for the making of butter, and that their average yield has been about *one pound of butter a day to each cow.** I find a great difference in the milk of different cows, in the making of butter; and selecting cows for this purpose, make a point of ascertaining their butter-making qualities, by actual experiment with their milk.

NATHANIEL FELTON.

Danvers, 26th, 1849.

JONATHAN BERRY'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen:—I present for your examination 26 pounds of butter, made in June, and 28 pounds of butter made in September, as samples of 790 pounds, made from the milk of six cows and three heifers, in four months next following the 20th of May.

My cows averaged one pound a day each, through the month of June, and about seven-eighths of a pound each through the season. Previous to the middle of August, they had common pasture feed only. After that they were supplied with green corn, and permitted to go on our mowing ground.

Our milk is strained into tin pans, and permitted to stand from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, until the cream is fully risen; then it is put into pails, covered, and set in a cool vault prepared for the purpose. We usually churn once a week. The butter-milk is worked out by hand; and about one ounce of salt is applied to a pound. Our cows are of native breed, and gathered without particular care in their selection.

JONATHAN BERRY.

Middleton, Sept. 26, 1849.

Remarks. The committee were gratified again to meet Mr. Berry among the competitors. Our friends of Danvers have so long been accustomed to go ahead with their claims for butter that we are pleased to find there are those in other towns who can begin to compete with the best of them. We shall be pleased to have specimens exhibited from every town in the county.

DUNCAN MCNAUGHTON'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

The sample presented is one wood box, of 25 pounds, made in June, 1849. Milked five cows; made 121 lbs. in all. The cows were three natives and two Durhams, kept in a very ordinary pasture.

Method of making.—The milk was strained into tin pails, and kept in a dairy cellar made for the purpose. The milk stands three days before it is skimmed, and the cream stands three days, (stirring it every day in a stone jar, before it is churned.) Churn every third day. The butter is taken from the butter-milk, and worked through three waters, taken cool from the spring, until the butter-milk is entirely removed, then it is well salted and remains one day, when it is worked over again, working out all the extra salt, and made into pound lumps. The churn is soaked and cooled with cold water from the spring before the cream is put into it.

Lot No. 2.—The sample is twenty-five pounds made this present month. Milked six cows and made 79 pounds from the 1st to the 22d of this month. The cows were three native and three Durham, kept principally in the same ordinary pasture, with a feed of corn fodder every evening. The care of the milk, the method of making the butter is the same as No. 1, except that now the milk stands four days before it is skimmed, and the cream stands four days in the jar before it is churned. Churn every four days.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON.

Byfield, Sept. 26th, 1849.

Remarks.—This statement is not in exact conformity with the conditions on which the premiums are offered. One remark we would make is, inasmuch as Mr. M. appears to have been free in the application of cold water to his butter—its quality was not improved thereby. From all we can learn, our impression is very strong that such application is not beneficial. If any one entertains a different opinion, we hope another year they will exhibit a parcel of June butter, purified with water, that shall be worthy of the first premium. Until this is done, we think the chances will be in favor of the butter, to which no water is applied.

JOHN PRESTON'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen,—I offer for your inspection, one jar of June butter, containing 36 1-2 pounds, it being a sample of 171 pounds, made between the 20th day of May and the 9th day of July, and of 365 3-4 lbs. made between the 20th day of May and the 24th day of September.

I have milked four cows, all of native breed. One nine years old, two four years old, and one three years old. I have used in the family about four quarts of milk per day.

Their keeping has been common pasture, with corn fodder once a day since the middle of August.

Process of Making.—The milk is strained into tin pans, and set on the bottom of a cool cellar, where it remains from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The cream is put into stone pots. We churn once a week. The buttermilk is thoroughly worked out, and the butter is salted with one ounce of rock salt to the pound.

JOHN PRESTON.

North Danvers, Sept. 27, 1849.

NATHAN D. HAWKES'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Dairy:

Gentlemen,—I offer for your inspection a box of September butter, containing 9 pounds, being a sample of 340 pounds, made between the 25th of May and the 25th of September. I milked four cows. Their feed was common pasture until the middle of August. After that, they had corn fodder once a day.

Process of Making.—The milk is strained into tin pans. It stands from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, according to the weather. The cream is then taken off and put in earthern jars, and kept until ready for churning, which is once a week. After the butter has come, it is salted with an ounce of salt to a pound, and worked over twice, when it is ready for use. The milk is kept in an airy room above ground.

NATHAN D. HAWKES.

Lynnfield.

HAY IN ENGLAND

Is scarcely ever put in barns. It keeps well in stacks, made up as they are in the neatest manner, and carefully thatched with straw. Nothing can be more beautiful and workman-like than the manner, in which these are made up: and for hay, the long stacks are decidedly preferable to those of a round form, as it is cut down for use in such case, to more advantage. The formation of a stack, which is often done by women, is a work of much skill, and is the fruit only of practice; the thatching of a stack in the best manner, requires both art, and experience, and there are men who make it a profession. When well executed, the hay for years is impervious to wet. During the formation of the stack—which, when intended to be large, must sometimes wait for several days the progress of the haymaking—the most careful farmers have a large tarpaulin or canvas covering, to suspend upon poles over the stack, in order to protect it from rain. I refer to these minute circumstances to illustrate the extreme carefulness with which many of the husbandry are here conducted. When the hay is to be removed to the stable, the stack is carefully cut down as a loaf of bread might be cut, and always done up and bound in trusses, intended to be of fifty-six pounds each, and in that way carried to be distributed to the animals. This requires some extra labor; but the farmers find their account in it. How different this is from the careless and wasteless manner in which things are managed with us, where I have often seen horses and oxen standing knee-deep in the litter of the very best hay, which has fallen and been tossed out of the mangers! The consequence of this extraordinary pains-taking is, the most economical management of their products. The animals have a regular allowance, and are not at one time surfeited, and at another time starved, and not a handful of hay is wasted. I have never been quite able to understand the old proverb, that "a penny saved is two pence earned;" and I quite understand the folly of wasting that substance, which is the product of severe toil and expense, and the immorality of throwing away that which the bounty of heaven bestowed for the comfort and sustenance of man or beast—I once heard a minister say, in his sermon, some persons were charitable in spots. I think, in a similar sense, it may be said that some persons are economical in spots, and that many persons who will chaffer and haggle half a day to save a sixpence in the price of an article, will often throw away shillings in their neglectful or wasteful use of it. [Colman's European Agriculture.

Fuel. The Troy Budget, in a recent number, remarks: Our attention was drawn a few days since to a load at the door of a citizen in Albany, which, in appearance, resembled unburnt bricks. Upon inquiry we found that it was an article of fuel, manufactured in the vicinity of Newton's Corners, a few miles out of the city, from a swampy piece of low land which furnishes an article resembling peat. We learn that this muck or peat is thrown into a mill and ground, then pressed in the shape of bricks, for the purpose of thoroughly drying, when it is in use. It is considered to be quite as cheap as hard coal, and preferable to either coke or coal for grates, there being no gas or smoke from it. Thousands of tons have already been taken from a single acre in the above vicinity, affording a nice profit to the owners.

The Editor of the Phil. North American says, that an ear of corn raised by W. Hootten, of Morristown, N. J., is before him, which "contains 1948 grains, in regular rows and of large size, and that there are four ears of the same size taken from the same stalk." Mr. Jacob Everhart, of Westminster, Md., raised an ear of corn which contained 1535 perfect grains.

We have had deposited in our rooms, four stalks of corn raised by Judson M. Duckett, Esq. of Baltimore Co., on which there are eighteen ears—the stalks are 12 feet high—the ears are small, but perfect, and well filled. [American Farmer, Baltimore.

The Westminster, Md., Carrolltonian says there was a hog exhibited in that place last week, which weighed 1400 pounds.

* WEEKLY ACCOUNT OF BUTTER MADE.

May 24th, 40	pounds.	August 2d, 40	pounds.
" 31st, 50	"	" 9th, 40	"
June 7th, 50	"	" 16th, 42	"
" 14th, 67	"	" 25th, 41	"
" 21st, 55	"	" 30th, 43	"
" 28th, 56	"	Sept. 6th, 42	"
July 5th, 58	"	" 18th, 41	"
" 12th, 52	"	" 20th, 42	"
" 19th, 45	"	" 24th, 35	"
" 26th, 45	" Amounting to 884 pounds.		

Kind of Churn used. I use the same churn I have used for twenty-five years or more. It is made in the form of a barrel, holding about 24 gallons, has a crank at the end, attached to a frame-work within, that revolves and agitates the cream. In this, there may be made 40 pounds of butter at a churning. It usually takes from 30 minutes to an hour to bring the butter. I have tried several of the new patterns of churns. Have found none that works so well as our old one. It has no patent name, but it has so long been accustomed to make good butter, that it has never yet failed to do so. There may be better forms of churns, but I am content to let well enough alone,—having long since ascertained, that every alteration proposed by interested speculators, is not an improvement.

THE YEOMAN.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels, that by the laws of the land in which he lives—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature, under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another, the character of man as the lord of the inanimate world. On this great and wonderful sphere, which fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens a portion of his; his, from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which moved generations before him in their round of duties, and he feels himself connected, by a visible link, with those who preceded him, as he is also with those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home. He keeps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the daily scenes of his labor. The roof that shelters him, was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported, in his boyhood, by the side of the brook, which still winds though the meadow. Through that field, lies the path of the village school of his earliest days. He still hears from his window, the voice of the Sabbath bell, which called his fathers and his forefathers to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where he laid his parents down to rest, and where he trusts, when his hour is come, he shall be dutifully laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; gold cannot buy them; they flow from the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life spring of a fresh, healthy, generous national character.

[Everett.

HINTS TO THE BALD-HEADED.

According to the following extract from an editorial article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the easy and sure way to prevent baldness, is to go bare-headed, or wear a well ventilated hat:

A refined civilization has brought with it a train of physical evils which it is in the province of science to control or subdue. Our tight hats, our warm rooms, closely fitting caps, silk night-caps, from which the perspirable matter cannot escape, by their combined agency, in connexion with other influences, not always easy to define, bring off the hair prematurely, and turn it gray, sooner than personal vanity is willing to exhibit such evidences of decay. And this is not all; the skin is actually in a low state of disease, the effects of which are recognized in the accumulation of dandruff—desquamation of the epidermis.

The bulbs of the hair are inflamed also from the same cause, and from year to year the hair degenerates and becomes thinner, and not unfrequently ends in baldness. On all that part of the head not covered, viz: from the back side, between the ears and on the temple, the hair generally remains to extreme old age, however much the vertex may be denuded. If females wore equally tight covering, the hair would probably suffer very much in the same manner, but their light, airy bonnets admit of ventilation, and hence a bald headed woman would be a phenomenon. Who ever saw a bald headed Indian! We have had an opportunity of seeing various tribes, in all the freedom of an unrestrained savage life, but a sparse head of hair we have never noticed. A[illegible] ance of the hair and a healthful condition of the scalp.

The Traveller, in its meteorological observations, says:

In the course of the last ten years, there has been a difference of two months in the time of the first appearance of snow, the earliest having been Oct. 4th, 1841, and the latest Dec. 6th, 1849—the average of the ten years being the 12th of November. The first fall of snow is, however, inconsiderable in quantity, and soon disappears; but in 1840 and 1841 the years of the earliest appearance of snow, an inch and a half fell. Indeed, it was said that the snow storm of Oct. 3d and 4th, in the latter year, was in some parts of Connecticut, as severe as any "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant," two feet having fallen, and so greatly injuring the forest trees, then in leaf, that even now its effects are easily seen. On the day before, Oct. 3d, the disastrous storm occurred on George's Bank, in which fifty mariners from Truro and Wellfleet perished.

The first appearance of snow in each of the last ten years occurred as follows:

1840, October	26.	1845, November	30.
1841, "	4.	1846, October	28.
1842, Nov'r.	24.	1847, November	20.
1843, do.	7.	1848, do.	9.
1844, do.	26.	1849, December	6.

Large Freight Train.—The downward freight train over the Cheshire Road on Tuesday last, numbered *one hundred and forty five cars*, 125 of which were loaded with cattle and sheep. Sixty-three were from the Central, and fifty-six from the Rutland roads. This we believe is the largest train which has passed over the road.—[Keene Sentinel.

Waterproof Composition for Cotton Cloth. Take of old, pale linseed oil, three pints; sugar of lead, one ounce; and white resin, four ounces. The sugar of lead must be ground with a small quantity of the oil, and then added to the remainder, incorporated with the resin by means of gentle heat. The composition is to be laid on with a brush, shortly after which it dries, on exposure to the air. White linen or cotton fabrics, for protecting tender plants and vines, covered with it, excludes as little light and heat as any other material except glass; besides, it does not mildew. [English paper.

To Prevent Steam

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1849.

CONGRESS.

We have been in the practice of publishing the Proceedings of Congress soon after the commencement of the Sessions. But as there are no *proceedings* we shall hope to be excused. We have endeavored to show the attempts to proceed in the choice of a Speaker up to Thursday night of this week. Mr. Brown of Indiana has run higher than any candidate; he had 112 votes when 114 would have made a choice. He seems to have been run on account of his bitter opposition to the present Administration.

But when it was made public that he had given certain pledges in writing in regard to the appointment of Committees to accommodate the Free Soil Members, there was a "burst up" among the Southern Members, and Mr. Brown declined being a candidate. No speaker had been chosen on Thursday.

☞ It is here understood that no less than sixty witnesses were examined by the Jury of Inquest on the body of Dr. Parkman. All the testimony that has been elicited is to be kept strictly secret till it is laid before the Grand Jury in January. This is the agreement of the jurors by the advice of the County Attorney.

☞ Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., have published the 5th volume of their cheap and accurate edition of "Hume's History of England." It commences with the reign of Charles I. in 1625 and extends to the Restoration in 1660, which is a very exciting period in English History.

They also have No. 4 of their fine edition of Shakspeare, containing the "Twelfth Night" and embellished with an excellent engraving of Olivia. The price is only 25 cents per number.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book, for January contains several engravings, one of the "Introduction of Christianity into Britain," another of the "flight of Time"—"Juvenile Fancy Dress Party"—colored title page, music &c., with the usual variety of miscellany in eighty pages. This is the first of the new volume for 1850—each forming a fortieth Volume. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

☞ Messrs. Hovey & Co. have just received a large assortment of Dutch Bulbs suitable for the parlor—in time for planting. They include some of the choicest varieties grown in Holland.

Inquest on the Body of Dr. Parkman. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict on Thursday night to the effect that the remains found in the Medical College are those of Dr. Parkman, and that he was killed by John W. Webster.

☞ Thomas Lynch has been fined and sent to the House of Correction for stealing newspapers All honest patrons will approve of Lynch Law in this particular case.

☞ The editor of this paper accepts the invitation to give a lecture before the Needham Agricultural Society, on Tuesday evening next, at the new Church in Grantville, (Needham.)

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury over the Body of Dr. Parkman. The following is a copy of the solemn verdict rendered, after ten days' inquisition, by the Coroner's Jury, in the case of the late Dr. George Parkman:—

Suffolk, ss. An inquisition taken at the City of Boston, within the county of Suffolk, on the 13th day of December, A.D. 1849, before Jabez Pratt, Esq., one of the coroners of said county, upon the view of sundry parts of the body of a dead man, namely, the thorax, kidneys, pelvis, two thighs, left leg, and sundry bones, there lying dead,—by the oaths of Osmyn Brewster, John L. Andrews, Pearl Martin, Thomas Resteaux, Lewis Jones, and Harum Merrill, good and lawful men, who being charged and sworn to inquire for the commonwealth, when, how, and by what means, the said dead man came to his death, upon their oaths do say,—that they all have been demonstrated to be parts of one and the same person; that these parts of the human frame have been identified, and proved to be the remains and parts of the dead body and limbs of Dr George Parkman, late a citizen of Boston, aged about sixty years; that he came to his death by violence, at said Boston, on the twenty-third day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock in the afternoon of that day—about which time he entered, alive and in good health, into the Massachusetts Medical College Building, situated in North Grove street, in said Boston—and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of November last, (when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. John W. Webster, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, in said college building,) in which building the residue of said remains were afterwards discovered; that he was killed in said college building by a blow or blows, wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon, to the jurors unknown, and by means not yet known to said jurors; and that said blow or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him, and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. John W. Webster, by whom he was killed. In witness whereof, the said coroner and jurors to this inquisition have set their hands and seals, the day and year above said.

JABEZ PRATT, Coroner,
OSMYN BRERSTER, Foreman,
JOHN L. ANDREWS, Secretary,
PEARL MARTIN,
THOS. RESTIEAUX,
LEWIS JONES,
HARUM MERRILL.

The evidence upon which this verdict is founded occupies eighty pages of foolscap paper, and it is, by instruction of the Attorney General, to be kept secret until the meeting of the Grand Jury, who are to institute further investigation in the case, and report during the month of January.

Massachusetts Medical College. The lectures at the Medical College in this city, which were suspended for a few days, in consequence of the supposed murder of the late Dr. Parkman in the building of that institution, and the arrest of Dr. Webster, the Professor of Chemistry, have been resumed. Professor Horsford, of the Cambridge Scientific School, it is said, will for the present give the lectures on chemistry. [Medical Journal.

Fire. At Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, at about seven o'clock, a fire broke out suddenly, in one of the two large barns belonging to Mr. Cyrus Rice, on Divinity Hall Avenue, and spread with such rapidity, that they were both, with their contents, entirely destroyed. The house, a very large one, furnished to accommodate a large number of students, being connected by a porch with the first barn that took fire, was with great exertions, although very much damaged by fire, smoke and water, saved. Mr. Rice came very near being smothered in the successful attempt of saving his two children, who slept in a little room over the kitchen. The loss is probably not far from $5000. Mr. Rice is insured at Lowell.

The Norfolk County Teachers' Association hold their annual meeting at Quincy, on Wednesday and Thursday, 26th and 27th inst. Lectures will be delivered by Messrs. John Kneeland of Dorchester; Barnas Sears, Secretary of the Board of Education; Gideon F. Thayer and William D. Swan of Boston. Discussions will be held during the sessions, on the best methods of instructing in the various branches in our common schools.

Criminal Record. In the Municipal Court yesterday, Michael Murphy, for shop-breaking and larceny of a box of tobacco, was sentenced to eighteen months hard labor in State Prison. Dennis McCarthy, an accomplice of Murphy, and also indicted for assaulting the watchman who arrested him, one year and nine months hard labor in the House of Correction. McCarty, after his sentence, requested the Judge to change the place of his confinement to the State Prison, but his request was not granted. James McKenney, for violation of the license laws, was ordered to pay a fine of $100; if not paid, to be committed. Richard Connor plead guilty to a charge of robbery, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Mary O'Keefe, the little girl who robbed the fisherman in Shoe and Leather street, of $74, was sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction.

In the Police Court, John L. Merrill, the "Down East" horse-thief, was examined upon three or four complaints, and committed to jail, to await the action of the Maine authorities. Sarah Morrison, charged with stealing a watch from Isaac Harrington, in an Ann-street dance-cellar, was held for trial in the sum of $150, and in default committed. Harrington having stated that he was about to leave the State, was put under bonds of $100 to secure him as a witness, and for want of surety was also committed. John Connelly, for assaulting Thomas Devine with a strip of board, was bound over in $100, and for want thereof committed. A shabby urchin, named Timothy Lynch, was arraigned upon a charge of stealing copies of the Advertiser and Post newspapers, which he could not read,—he was fined one dollar and costs. Stephen Nutter, for stealing a coat was fined five dollars. John D Miller and John Schuyler were charged with stealing wood from the yard of William A. Wingate—convicted, and fined two dollars and costs each. John C. Hogan plead guilty of an assault upon a lady of color, of the name of Frances Hogan—fined two dollars and costs.

In the District Court, yesterday, Capt. Lucas of the bark Mary Adams, was convicted of unjustifiably assaulting one of his crew, named Alexander Baker, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $30.

Edward Kelher's trunk, in his boarding house, No. 26 Atkinson street, was robbed on Tuesday of $44 90. House No. 39 Portland street, was robbed on the same day of about thirty dollars worth of female wearing apparel. [Courier.

Highway Robbery and Murderous Assault. In the Police Court, this forenoon, a rough looking customer named John O'Brien, was brought up, charged with both the above high offences. It appeared that as Mr. Richard D Lucas, of Thetford, Vt, who arrived in the city early last evening, was passing through Ann street, he dropped into a dance cellar to inquire the way to his brother's store at the South End, and soon made the acquaintance of the prisoner, who professed to know the person and locality inquired for, and volunteered to show Mr. Lucas the way.

They started out, but had not proceeded far before the prisoner induced Mr. L. to step into a dark, narrow lane, under pretence that it would shorten the distance: the rogue then suddenly seized the stranger by his pantaloons, nearly stripped them from him and stole from one of the pockets a wallet containing about $189. Justice Merrill ordered the prisoner to recognize in the sum of $2500, to answer at the Municipal Court in February next; and Mr. Lucas was held as a witness in the sum of $200.

O'Brien was then arraigned for assaulting Jeremiah Daily with a knife, and with intent to kill. The wounded man was a lodger at the North Watch House, in Hanover street, where O'Brien was taken on being arrested for the above mentioned robbery. Though the cell in which the offence was committed was quite dark, the identity of O'Brien as the assaulter was fixed by a bloody knife found on him, the blade of which compared with the wounds; while of the other two men in the cell, but one had a knife, and that was of a style entirely different. Daily was severely stabbed in the legs, in the vicinity of the groin, and is probably rendered a cripple for life. No excuse was given by the prisoner for his outrage, but it is supposed that rum and revenge caused him to be perfectly reckless in conduct after he found himself imprisoned for the first offence.

For the assault he was further held for trial in the sum of $2000, and in default of bail was committed. Daily was likewise committed as a witness, being unable to procure bail in $200. [Transcript of Thursday.

Delaware and Slavery. We gave (says the Baltimore Sun) a paragraph a day or two since from the Wilmington (Del.) Republican, to the effect that slave owners there were selling off their slaves as fast as they could—first into Maryland, thence to the South, to prevent loss from their running away. Now this, it seems, is not so. The North American says: "Slaves are not sold to the South in Delaware, for the simple reason that the laws forbid it; nor do they run away—a circumstance which we might almost ascribe to the fact that there are scarcely any there to do so. In reality they have, and they have long had in operation in Delaware a system of laws the wisest and most effectual, perhaps, ever devised for the gradual and silent extinction of Slavery; the basis of which is a statute rendering it a misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine, to sell a slave out of the State; while the superstructure consists of acts giving the strongest encouragement to the practice of manumission. The number of slaves in Delaware, in 1840, was 2,605, and these were slaves only in name the vast majority—probably three fourths, or nine-tenths, as estimated by different intelligent Delawareans—being manumitted, and therefore not slaves at all, and the remainder nearly all old people whose masters would be delighted to have them run away, since they would thus relieve the former from the legal obligation of supporting them."

Five Steamers for the Gold Regions.—No less than five steamships are to leave this week, direct and indirect, for San Francisco.

The U. S. Mail steamship Ohio, Lieut. Jas. F. Schenck of the Navy, commander, will leave to-morrow (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from her pier at the foot of Warren street. She touches at the harbors of Charlestown and Savannah, to land and receive passengers, then goes to Havanna, where her passengers for the Isthmus are transferred to the Falcon, and the Ohio proceeds to New Orleans.

The Crescent City, Charles Stoddard, commander, leaves on the same afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 3, North River. She goes direct to Chagres, and will take a large number of passengers who are anxious to be first in the steamers on the other side.

The Mail steamer Cherokee, of Howland and Aspinwall's line, (Capt. Forbes, we believe,) leaves on the same day at 3 o'clock, from No. 4 North River. She proceeds direct for Chagres, and is a favorite with passengers, having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired for her new service.

These three noble steamers will attract busy crowds on Thursday, and their departure will be an event in steam navigation—it being the first time in the history of the metropolis that three large ocean steamships have left our wharves simultaneously for one destination.

On Saturday the steamer Isthmus, which has been rebuilt and put in excellent condition, will leave the pier foot of Warren street, direct for San Francisco, for a Summer voyage around the Horn.

On the same day the new steamer Gold Hunter, Coulliard, is advertised to leave for San Francisco.

This will complete the business for the week in steam navigation for the gold regions.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Diabolical. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Stratford, Conn., states that on Thursday morning, six trees were found laid across the track of the Housatonic Railroad, and fixed so tight, by means of grooves, to the rails, that it was difficult to remove them. The particular object of the perpetrator, whoever he appears to have been, *was to destroy the Conductor of the express engine*, hourly expected to run with the President's message to Albany, at the rate of 90 miles in one hour and 45 minutes.

Education in California. The ninth article of the Constitution of California makes provision for the election by the people, for three years, of a superintendent of public instruction, and for the establishment of a system of common school instruction, every district being required to keep a school in operation at least three months in the year; it also recognizes the importance of establishing a university, and provides for the permanent endowment of such an institution. The avails of all lands appropriated by Congress, and the estates of all persons deceased without heirs, and such per centage as may be granted by the United States on all lands sold in the State, are to be set apart permanently for an educational fund, for the support of common schools, and the university.

City Election. The election for the new city government, yesterday, was characterised by very little excitement, and but a small vote was given. The general feeling in favor of the re-election of Mayor Bigelow was so strong, and the opinion with regard to his success was so certain, that no great forwardness was manifested in his behalf by his friends and his party. He is re-chosen by an immense preponderance of the voters, who saw fit to turn out upon the occasion, and the whole Whig list of Aldermen is also chosen, although some opposition was manifested to a few of them. The Aldermen elected are Messrs. Henry B. Rogers, Samuel S. Perkins, Billings Briggs, Moses Grant, Samuel Hall, Henry M. Holbrook, James Perkins, and Soloman Piper.

We give below the vote for Mayor in the several wards, compared with the vote of last year as taken from our files, although the official vote varied somewhat then from the vote as first reported, as it may now. Both are substantially correct.—[Courier of Tuesday.

A Thorough American. The European correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Berlin, gives some amusing details of his journey from Brussels, in which he breaks out thus:—

We took breakfast at Hanover; stale bread, suspicious butter, and wretched coffee, that was all. I could not help thinking of the contrast afforded by the breakfast prepared for travellers on the Alleghany Mountains. But in Europe, they know not what comfort is, either domestic or travelling. The Americans are the only people in the world who know how to live: this I am more and more convinced of every day of my stay in this old world. We have the greatest country, the greatest government, and are the greatest people on the globe; and I defy any body to prove to the contrary.

Boston and Pittsburg Copper Company.—The shipments of the Cliff mine this season, amount to 1000 tons of ore. The Detroit Tribune says the yield of this thousand tons, will be some 75 per cent., making the product of Ingot Copper seven hundred and fifty tons, which is worth $380 per ton, and which shows the product of the mine for the year 1849 to be as follows:

750 tons of copper, at $380 per ton,	$285,000
Deduct expense, $7000 per month,	84,000
Leaves nett profit,	$201.000

The stock of this company is divided into 6000 shares, which cost originally $18 50 per share, and on which a dividend of $20 per share will be declared this year, leaving in the treasury money enough to nearly pay the expenses of another year.

☞ Mr. G. Alexander Smith, now at San Francisco, writes to his friends in this city that he has been all over the mines and seen the entire elephant—trunk and all—so far as gold digging is concerned. He says that he has seen a man dig $3000 in one day, and get nothing more in a month; while men in the immediate neighborhood obtained no more than three or four dollars a day. He regards the whole affair as an absolute lottery. Mr. Smith has himself sailed for the Sandwich Island after a cargo of potatoes.

Atlantic Steamers. The Canada left New York on Wednesday for Halifax and Liverpool with eighty passengers, two of whom stop at Halifax. She has but little specie. A telegraphic dispatch from Halifax states that the Hermann, from Southampton, November 20th, for New York, put into Halifax for coal on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Cotton Crop in some parts of Texas is represented as being exceedingly productive.—The average yield in Gonzales county is estimated at over 500 pounds to the acre, and those who planted full crops will not be able to pick all they have made. They save 1000 bales in the county. In Florida, it is also stated that the cotton crop will be fully an average one, while the tobacco crop will be a mine of wealth to the planters.

Steamship Carolina. Which was built for the Philadelphia and Charleston line, has been purchased by Howland & Aspinwall, and is to be added to the California mail line from New York.

Fatal Accident. On Monday morning, a young Irishman named George Price, but two months married, in the employ of Mr. Wm. Adams of West Cambridge, was instantly killed at "Hill's crossing," by the second inward train of cars from Lexington. Deceased was driving a two-horse team, on his way to this city, and incautiously attempted to cross the railroad track in front of the train, but in doing so, the train came upon him. All the necessary precautions were taken by the engineer of the train.

Stringent Law. A law passed the South Carolina Legislature, at Columbia, on the 5th instant, by a very large vote, providing for the punishment of traffickers of spiritous liquors with slaves, by public whipping for the first offence. The operation of the law was postponed to the 1st of March, so as to give timely notice to all violaters of it.

Two Lives Lost. We learn from Thompson's Weymouth Express, that as some boys were playing on the ice on Factory Pond, at East Braintree, yesterday afternoon, the ice broke and a lad named John Hill was drowned. Mr. James T. Loring, a highly esteemed citizen, seeing the accident, took a coil of rope, and hastened to the assistance of the boys, but in his humane efforts to save the lives of others, he lost his own, as the ice gave way under him, and he was drowned. [Journal.

Commerce of New York. By statements made in the New York Journal of Commerce, it appears that there has been a considerable increase of imports and decrease of exports during the past eleven months, compared with the corresponding months of 1848. The imports have increased $4,718,163, and the exports have decreased $5.110,214.

Embezzlement. The New York Sun of yesterday says that Allen B. Clough was arrested in Broadway, by officers Edwards and Smith of the 3d district Police, on a charge of embezzling $1200, which was entrusted to him by his employer, at Lynn, Mass, to take to Boston. He is detained to await a requisition from Gov Briggs.

We learn from the Pacific News that a bell, weighing between four and five hundred pounds, was brought out in the ship New Jersey, presented by Henry N. Hooper, Esq., of Boston, to the first free school established in California.

The establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, via Tampico, is again advocated by some of the New Orleans paper.

Two persons conversing upon the subject of Willis, the poet, one of them remarked that he stood high. "Yes," says the other, "he stands high, but not so high as *Longfellow*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPA.

The steamship Europa arrived early on the 9th inst.

Business matters were generally inactive. The Cotton market had been exceedingly quiet, and prices had fallen nearly one fourth of a penny per lb. since the 16th. The Grain trade was also dull.

The Canada question was exciting considerable interest, and the prevalent disposition seemed to be to let the Colonists have their own way.

Ireland presents a melancholy picture of social distress, and rival factions.

Rome was quiet and the Pope was expected to return on the 26th. The Spanish troops had been recalled.

The rumors of war between Turkey and Russia, were fast dying away. The English fleet was within the Dardanelles, the French at Smyrna. The Hungarian and Polish refugees had removed from Widdin to Shumla.

The disclosures in the *Morning Chronicle* give melancholy pictures respecting the condition of the London needlewomen.

A circular letter has been addressed to the Protection Societies throughout the country recommending the immediate holding of public meetings for the purpose of making a striking expression of opinion in favor of a return to a protective system.

It is said that the directors of the Bank of England, alarmed at the prospect of large importations of gold from abroad, have resolved to apply to Parliament in the coming session for a repeal of the act which renders it obligatory on them to buy all the gold which may be offered to them at £3 17s 10 1-2d. [$18,84] per ounce.

Portraits in oil, of any size, are now taken by a photographic process in a sitting of half a minute. The process is called photo-prosopon.

France. A letter from the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle at Paris says:

If we are to judge of what is to happen hereafter by the rumors afloat here, we may very shortly expect a further movement on the part of the President of the Republic towards making himself the real as well as the ostensible head of the government. Already Louis Napoleon is gradually concentrating a great portion of the business of several departments in his own bureau at the Elysee. In the department of Foreign Affairs especially he does so much, that he may be considered in a great measure his own minister. All papers, notes, and despatches, are laid before him, and no important resolution is adopted without being subjected to his decision. It is said that even a great part of the diplomatic correspondence, and of the instructions sent to the representatives of foreign Courts, are now drawn up by the President. On this account the situation of Minister of Foreign Affairs, hitherto considered in France the most important of all the departments in the Cabinet, is now considerably less so; and the new Foreign Minister will have little to do beyond the mere routine business of the officer, and the execution of the direction given by the President himself.

The Assembly, on the 20th ult., discussed the proposition of M. Raspail, interdicting any banker, from holding the office of Minister of Finance. The language used by M. Raspail caused a great disturbance in the Assembly. He said that a certain minister of the monarchy had saved 1,500,000f. out of a salary of 100,000f. a year. Cries of "Names" were uttered on all sides, but they elicited no reply.

The members of the Legislative Assembly seem to meet now every day for the purpose of coming to a series of disgraceful riots; there was another on the 21st; and it is reported that in consequence, hostile messages have been exchanged between MM. Segur d'Agessau and Bertolen, and between MM. Brives and Berard. M. Pierre Bonaparte opened the proceedings with a long defence of himself; but as he was about to introduce extraneous matters, he was stopped.

The minister of war defended the dismissal of Pierre Bonaparte, and added, that had not his conduct been good in other respects, he would have been tried by court martial.

Pierre Bonaparte was to fight the Duke of Rovigo, editor of the Corsair, at four o'clock the same evening. He had also challenged two other editors.

The nomination of General de Hitte to the Department of Foreign Affairs, in lieu of M. de Tocqueville, has created unequivocal surprise.—This post, usually esteemed the most important in the Ministry, has been conferred upon a military officer comparatively unknown, and whose chief recommendation seems to be that he is a devoted Bonapartist, and will, of course, carry out the views of his master with due military subordination *a tambour battant*. The President has contrived to detach the *Constitutionnel* journal from the influence of M. Theirs; and this organ now sneers at its former clever conductor, and has become quite eloquent in the praise of Louis Napoleon whose capacity it has so long decried. The *Journal des Debats*, it is whispered, will not be long behind its literary rival; and, in fact, Louis Napoleon is clandestinely, but steadily, gaining over all the influential men and political writers in France to his personal cause. Paris is tranquil, and improving in prospects; and even M. Guizot is to be seen walking on the *boulevards des Italiens* as unmolested as in the days of the monarchy.

Africa. The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter from Oran, 5th inst.:—"Oran is in a state of the greatest consternation. 700 soldiers and 3700 civilians have died of the cholera, exclusive of the Jews and Moors. This amounts to about a sixth part of the population. All the shops are closed, business is entirely suspended.

Austria and Hungary. The most important news from Austria is a sudden change of the cabinet to a sort of free-trade policy.

From Berlin there is little news, except the more developed intention of Prussia to withdraw her forces from the Duchies, and to avoid any further interference in the Schleswig-Holstein affair. The parties in the Duchies who have chiefly promoted the war seem averse as they ever were to allow a peaceful termination of the dispute to be brought about.

Nine court martial sentences of a recent date have just been published. Four individuals have been sentenced to death by powder and lead, and the remainder to various terms of imprisonment.

A lady named Korosz, aged 60 years, and the mother of three children, has been tried by court martial at Retteg, in Transylvania, for holding in her possession two handsome fowling-pieces, left by her deceased husband six years since. Instead of being publicly flogged, she has been condemned to three weeks' imprisonment in irons, and to be deprived of food two days in each week!!

The resolution of the Austrian Government to annul the bank notes of Kossuth without making any compensation to the holders, engendered a feeling in the people of Hungary that threatens dangerous results. Sanguinary conflicts have already taken place in Pesth, in which city great gloom and a total cessation of business prevail.

The first removal of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, from Widden to Shumla, took place on the 30th October; another part left on the 31st; on the 1st November a party of Italians and 165 renegades followed, and on the 2d the Magyars quitted their first place of refuge in Turkey. They mustered 320 men, and were led by Kossuth in person, and by M. Balogh, the alleged author of the assassination of Count Lamberg, Count Casimir Batthyany, the two Perczels, and forty women were amongst Kossuth's party. Countess Batthyany and the ex-Councillor Haymann followed in a carriage.

The anniversaries of Blum's death have been frequent throughout Prussia, and cause great uneasiness to the authorities. At Leipsic upwards of 6,000 persons assembled in mourning to hear the requiem performed in honor of his memory. At Mayence even the steamers hoisted their colors half mast height. At Cologne, and fifty other places on the Rhine, meetings were held under black flags.

At Maros Varsahely, in Hungary, attempts having been made to induce the Imperial troops to break their oath of allegiance, the civil and military Government of Hungary, Haynau, has issued a command that all persons found tampering with the troops shall be immediately put to death.

India. We have dates from Bombay to the 16th Oct., and from China to the 19th September. The Punjaub and Peshaway, indeed the whole of India, is in a state of profound tranquility, and the imprisonment of the rebel chiefs is the best guarantee for its continuance.

M. Pauwels, the machine-maker, of Brussels has just sent from Antwerp to San Francisco, in California, a complete hotel, consisting of forty rooms, with beds, chairs, tables, &c., all in cast iron. The whole takes to pieces when desired.

Dr. Parkman's Case.—The Springfield Republican of Thursday has the following item:

In a letter from a friend at Boston, for whose statements we are ready to vouch, and whose means of information are peculiarly ample, which came to hand last night, there occurs the following concerning the Parkman murder:

"Now I have a fact to give on the "best authority," which certainly has considerable bearing in the case. Some time since Dr. Webster persuaded Robert G. Shaw, as a favor to him, to buy his cabinet of minerals, and to take a bill of sale of them. Mr. Shaw, however, having no use for them, allowed them to remain in Dr. W's possession. The latter a short time after gave Dr. Parkman a mortgage for $400 on these same minerals, and when the former sale came to Dr. P's knowledge, he became considerably excited, and declared that Dr. W. was a villian, and he would expose him. This threat he lately repeated to Dr. W."

Fires. At Waldoboro', on the morning of the 8th inst., the shop of Mr. Russell took fire, and was consumed, with the store of the late Gorham Smouse, and a shanty near by. The post office was torn down, and the contents saved.

At South Newmarket, N. H., on the 30th ult., the barn of Francis Jenness was consumed, with fourteen tons of hay, three cows, a chaise, &c.

At South Scituate, on Monday evening, the two story dwelling house, formerly owned and occupied by Judge Nathan Cushman, deceased, was entirely destroyed by fire. The house was unoccupied; not insured.

At Hingham, Tuesday morning, a large two-story building, situated in the westerly part of the town, and owned by Messrs. C. & L. Hunt, was discovered to be on fire, and was only saved from total destruction by the spirited exertions of the firemen and other citizens, who were promptly on the spot. The building was damaged to the amount of several hundred dollars. It is insured at the Hingham Office for $1000, and at the Cohasset Office for $500. The lower story of the building was occupied by the Messrs. Hunt, as a store, and their stock was mostly saved, but in a very damaged state. Stock was insured at the People's Office, Boston, for $1000. The second story was improved by the "Odd Fellows," who lost most of their furniture, which was insured at the Fireman's Office, for $800

The Fitchburg Sentinel gives the following particulars of the fire on Friday morning, in that town: Mr. A Crocker's loss on his building is estimated at $10,000; insured for $5000—$2000 at the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and $3000 at Worcester. J. Davenport & Co., $20 000; J. & S. W. Putnam, $12,000—no insurance. Heywood & Comee, $800; insured for $5000—$3000 at the Fitchburg Mutual, and $2000 at Worcester. Mr. Cowdin, $1300; insured for $500.

Mayor Bigelow Re-elected. A meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen was held for the purpose of counting the votes cast on Monday for Mayor and eight Aldermen for the ensuing year. The following result was reported:—

For Mayor.

Whole number,	5631
Necessary for choice,	2816
John P. Bigelow had	4543
Joseph Hall,	705
Bradford Sumner,	349
For Aldermen.	
Whole number,	5772
Necessary for choice,	2887
Henry B. Rogers,	4388
Samuel S. Perkins,	4365
Billings Briggs,	3686
Moses Grant,	3636
Samuel Hall,	4376
Solomon Piper,	4353
Henry M. Holbrook,	4343
James Perkins,	4379

Mr. Bancroft's Historical Collections in England are thus referred to by a New York journal:

"Hon George Bancroft, our late Minister to England, has purchased an elegant mansion in Twenty-first street near Fifth avenue, and become a permanent resident of this city. As a rich fruit of a part of his late mission, he brings, in returning, the largest, most costly, as well as rare collection of manuscript papers, relating to America and American history, ever brought into the country. These have been gathered at great labor and personal expense. He is now arranging his valuable library and papers, preparatory to literary labors, to which he expects in future to be chiefly devoted. The country will no doubt be indebted to his pen for a work of more value to her history than any yet written.

A Dandy's Brains. Not long ago a couple of fellows in New York happened to take a fancy to a young lady, and one of them, who was a dandy, sent the other a challenge, which was accepted; and accordingly they proceeded to the "Jarsey" to try the cold lead. The seconds loaded the pistols with nothing but powder. The one who received the challenge put a rotten egg in his pocket, and the dandy, standing ready to fall from the fright, received the egg plump in his forehead, which caused him to fall on his spindle shanks quite to the ground, and he applied both hands to his face, scraped off the moving matter, and turned his eyes mournfully towards heaven, exclaimed, "Oh, heavens! see my brains!"

A letter in the Cambridge Chronicle of to-day, dated "San Francisco, *alias* Paradise Lost, Oct 30th," says: "I came down from the mines last week with Mr Teele. He is sick, although able to get about. I shall try in the morning to get him a passage home in the Sweden which sails in three or four weeks for San Diego and Valparaiso, thence home."

California. The Pacific News says—A bell weighing between four and five hundred pounds, was brought out in the ship New Jersey, presented by Henry N. Hooper, Esq., of Boston, to the first free school established in this country.

The Milwaukie 'Wisconsin' announces that over $500,000 have been subscribed to the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad. The track will be six feet wide, and will be laid with heavy T rails.

One Hundred Men Drowned. The British steamer Gore, with 100 men of the British rifle brigade, bound to the scene of the late Indian disturbance, is supposed to have been lost on Lake Superior during the recent gale.

Two men have been hanged in California, and a woman has been divorced from her husband. It will not be denied that these are encouraging signs of civilization.

Railroad Accident. At the depot of the Eastern Railroad at Salem, on Monday evening, an unknown Irishman was run over by the train starting out, and shockingly mangled. He was not expected to survive the injuries sustained.

The large rivet factory, situated on South Water street, New Bedford, owned and occupied by Messrs. Taber & Co., was burnt at about three o'clock yesterday morning. The building was of stone, and with the exception of the walls was entirely destroyed. The cause of the fire we did not learn.

The first snow of the season fell on the Sierra Nevada mountains, October, 13th. It was eight inches deep.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dec. 6, Mr Jonathan Hagar, Jr., to Miss Mary S Vinal, daughter of the late Gideon Vinal, Esq., all of Boston.

Dec. 6, Mr Henry N. Clark to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of the late Percy F. Briggs, Esq., of Wareham.

Dec. 8, by Allen C. Spooner, Esq., Capt. Joshua Bailey of Bo ton to Miss Harriette P. Fiske of Chelsea.

Dec. 8, by Rev Phinehas Stow, Mr James Ham to Mrs Martha Buckman, both of Woburn.

Mr James F. Strout to Miss Maria Warren.

Dec. 12, by Rev Phineas Stow, Mr James A. Jones to Miss Hannah Knowles, both of Wellfleet.

In Roxbury, Dec. 11, by Rev Mr Putnam, Dr Jeremiah Pritchard, Jr., of Porto Rico, to Helen, daughter of Mr Joseph Vila.

In Charlestown, Dec 10, Lieut. Charles E. Blunt, U. S. Corps of Engineers, to Penelope Bethune, daughter of Capt. T. S. English, U. S. Marine Corps.

In Milton, Dec 9, Mr Albert Hayden, of Braintree, to Miss Sarah E. Alexander of Milton.

In Cohasset, Dec. 9, Capt. Henry Collier to Miss Susan L., daughter of Mr James willcut, all of C.

In North Andover, Dec. 11, by Rev Mr Briggs, Mr Simeon Foster to Miss Elmira Shedd, all of N. A.

In Salem, Dec. 6, Rev Charles Smith of Warren, to Caroline, Louise, daughter of Sheriff Sprague.

In Newburyport, Mr E. Frost of Boston, to Miss Sarah F. Jackman, of Newbury.

In Concord, Nov 29, Mr Adams F. Warren of Littleton, to Miss Sarah D. W. Barrett of C.

In Worcester, Nov. 20, Alvan Bacon, M. D., formerly of Boston, to Miss Mary A. Maxwell, both of Biddeford, Me.

In Providence, Dec. Mr O. D. Myrick of this city, to Miss Mary, second daughter of John Waugh, Esq., of Lowell.

In Thibodeaux, La., Mr Sumner Townsend to Miss Ruth Townsend of Boston.

DEATHS.

In this city, very suddenly, at his residence in Lowell street, Mr. Ira Brown, 33.

Dec. 8, of consumption, Lucy Adams, eldest daughter of Mr Davis C. Ballard, 24.

Dec. 8, J. Addison Norcross, of the firm of Otis Norcross & Co., 29.

Dec. 9, Harriette Augusta, only child of the late Frederick A. and Harriette A. Brigham, 2½ yrs.

Dec. 9, Elias Nichols of Cohasset, 21.

Dec. 9, John Bromfield, Esq., in his 71st year.

Dec. 12, of typhoid fever, Annie Spurr, youngest child of Charles L. and Abby Gibbons, 3½ years.

In South Boston, Dec. 12, of consumption, Miss Lavinia Wait, of Paxton, 28.

In Roxbury, Dec. 12, of consumption, Eliza H. Anderson, 1st, daughter of Rev Dr Anderson.

In Charlestown, Dec 9, Capt. Thomas Shed, 66

In Somerville, Dec. 9, Isaac C. Hall, son of Isaac Hall, 15 yrs.

In Chelsea, Dec. 8, Sarah, widow of the late Oliver Reed, 66.

In Concord, Mass., Dec. 4, Mr Jonathan E. Wadley, 72.

[New Hampshire papers please copy.

In Walpole, N. H., Mrs Sarah Stone, wife of S. B. Cragin, 32.

In North Bridgewater, Nov. 28, Mrs Mary Ann, wife of William Faxon, 42.

In Brookfield, Dec. 7, Mrs Samuel Crosby, 79, widow of the late Hon. Oliver Crosby.

In Ipswich, Dec. 11, Daniel Russell, 56, formerly an officer in the State Prison.

In Ashfield, Dec. 9, Anna Williams, relict of John Williams, Esq., of Conway, and daughter of the late Solomon Stoddard, Esq., of Northampton, 80.

In Cambridgeport, Dec. 10, of typhoid fever, George B. Bacon, 27.

At Auburn Dale, Dec. 10, Mrs Lucy W., wife of Chas. C. Burr of Boston, 27.

In Lincoln, Dec. 6, Col. Joseph Whitman, 74.

In Newburyport, Dec 6, Frances S., daughter of the late Edmund L. Le Breton of Lowell. 17 yrs.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 1, Mrs Mehitable Merriam, 85, widow of Mr Jonas Merriam, formerly of Topsfield, Mass.

In Windsor, Vt., Dec. 4, Mrs Elizabeth Kilbourn, relict of James Kilbourn, 95.

In Geneva, N. Y., Mr William W. Green, formerly of Boston and Northboro', Mass., 55.

In Circleville, Ohio, Dec. 5, Harriet N., wife of Watson Gore, Jr., of Boston, 25.

In the Harbor of San Francisco, Oct. 11, of consumption, Mr Elnathan Jones, of Cambridge, Mass., 38, passenger.

In San Francisco, Oct. 9, Mr Wm. H. Tileston, youngest son of Mr Timothy Tileston of this city, 25.

At the Mines, about 70 miles from Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 8, Mr John Tolman, Jr., of Jamaica Plain, son of John Tolman, of Dorchester, 25.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on Dec. 8th, 80.

Causes—Abscess 1; bronchitis 1; disease of bowels 1; brain 5; disease of brain 1; croup 3; consumption 11; convulsions 1; cholera morbus 1; child bed 1; delirium tremens 1; dysentery 5; dropsy of brain 1; erysipelas 1; typhus fever 6; scarlet do 1; lung do 4; typhoid do 2; hemorrhage of lungs 1; whooping cough 2; disease of heart 4; infantile diseases 5; inflammation of lungs 3; disease of kidneys 1; marasmus 2; neuralgia 1; old age 1; small pox 3; suicide 1; ulcers 1; worms 1; teething 6; unknown 3.

The above includes 14 deaths at the City Institutions. Americans 34; foreigners and children of foreigners 46. Males 42; females 38. Children under 5 years, 36.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing December 16.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	7 24	4 29	6 30	9 5
Monday.	7 25	4 29	7 23	9 4
Tuesday.	7 25	4 29	8 18	9 4
Wednesday	7 26	4 29	9 16	9 4
Thursday.	7 26	4 30	10 16	9 4
Friday.	7 27	4 31	11 15	9 4
Saturday.	7 27

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

SENATE. The Senate met, and without doing any business, adjourned.

HOUSE. The House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following results:

	19th.	20th	21st.	22d.
Winthrop,	102	102	102	102
Potter,	63	62	66	65
Greene,	23	23	23	23
Bayley of Ill.,	15	19	19	18
Stanton of Ohio,	8	7	7	7
Durkee of Wis.,	5	5	5	5
Harris of Ala.,	1	0	0	0
Bowden of Alabama,	1	1	1	1
Kaufman of Texas,	1	1	1	1
Richardson of Ill.,	1	1	1	0
Vanderbilt of N. Y.,	0	1	0	1
Hall of Mo.,	0	0	0	1
Young of Ga.,	0	0	0	2
Wilmot of Pa.,	0	0	1	1
	225	225	225	225

Messrs Crowell of Ohio and Howe of Pennsylvania changed to day, and voted for Winthrop.

After these efforts the House adjourned till Saturday.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

SENATE. Senator Pearse presented the credentials of David Stewart, appointed by the Governor of Maryland, in the place of Howard, deceased. Mr. Stewart took his seat.

The Senate did nothing on Saturday, as usual, having no chance to do any thing by reason of the non-organization of the House. The House voted six times more for Speaker with the old result—no choice. The votes on these six ballots respectively was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Winthrop of Mass. Whig,	102	102	97	102	102	101
Howell Cobb of Ga., Dem.	51	11	9	7	6	5
Stanton of Ohio, Dem.,	29	0	48	0	70	76
Richardson of Ill., Dem.,	23	16	12	6	5	4
Wilmot of Penn., F. S.	7	7	8	7	7	6
Gentry of Tenn.,	4	5	6	5	5	5
Young of N.	5	5	0	0	0	0
Bayley of Va., Dem.,	3	14	21	23	17	10
Potter of Ohio,	4	0	0	6	5	4
Holmes of S. C.	0	4	0	61	0	0
Scattering,	15	12	11	9	0	0
Whole number,	224	225	225	225	225	220
Necessary to a choice	113	113	113	113	113	111
No choice.						

So closed the first week's voting and the twenty-eighth ballot for speaker.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.—The ballot stood thus:—

First—Winthrop, 102; Potter, 76; Greene, 10; Wilmot, 6; Boyd, 5; Gentry, 5; Cobb, 5; Miller, 3; Brown of Indiana, Democrat, 2; Richardson, Stanton, Durkee, McLane, Harris, Meade, Bayley, Kaufman, Bowden of Alabama, and McWillie of Mississippi, one each—224 in all.

Second—Winthrop, 103; Potter, 77: Green, 12; Wilmot, 6; Gentry, 5; Cobb, 5; Boyd, 4; Brown, 2; Richardson, Stanton, Durkee, McLane, Meade, and Bayley, one each—224.

Third (31st ballot) Winthrop 101, Potter 78, Green 10, Wilmot 6, Boyd 5, Cobb 5, Miller 3, Brown 2, Bayley 2; Stanton, Durkee, Harris, Mead, Kaufman, Horace Mann, and Colecock of South Carolina, 1 each—224.

After the 24 ballot, Mr. Levin of Pennsylvania offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, The precedent has been established by which all the seats in the house have been disposed of by lottery, Therefore

Resolved, That the Speaker's chair be disposed of in like manner; and that the Whig party proceed to place the name of one member in a box, the Democratic party in another, the Native American in a third, the Free Soilers in a fourth, and the Taylor Democratic party in a fifth; and that the gentleman first drawn be Speaker of the House.

This resolution created much laughter, and, on motion of Mr. McClernand, was laid on the table.

The telegraph states that on the 4th ballot, Potter was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.

The last vote stood thus—

Winthrop, 101, Brown, 109; Wilmot, 7; Meredeed, 5; Boyd, Durkee, McDowell, and Vinton, (the last from Mr. Winthrop,) 1 each. After this vote, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Winthrop asked the consent of the House to say a few words.

Mr. Winthrop then said:—It is well known, Mr. Clerk, to many of my political friends on this floor, that I should long ago have withdrawn my name from the protracted contest, if they would have permitted me to do so. I have thus far, however, been constantly advised that I was not at liberty to interfere in any way with their action, and that I could not do so, without impairing the best chances of their success.

I know not how far this opinion may still be entertained; but an occasion seems now to have arisen, when it is due to myself as well as to others, that I should say publicly what I have so often said privately on this subject. I desire to assure every member of the House, that nothing could give me greater pain, than to have my name stand, for an instant, in the way of a satisfactory organization of the body.

The highest interests of the country demand that an organization of some sort should be effected, and the personal pretensions of no man should be allowed to prevent such a result.

I am most deeply sensible of the honor which has been done me by my friends during the past week. In the event of their devoted and unwavering support I shall always find a subject for the proudest, as well as for the most grateful recollection.

And I have only to assure them, in conclusion, that I shall now be found consistent with their views as I shall cease to change their candidate, I shall most cheerfully acquiesce and co-operate in any nomination which they may make with better prospects of success.

There were calls for another vote, when

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky said that he would be willing for this if there was a probability of an election to-day. He preferred Mr Winthrop for a speaker, on account of his ability, capacity, and knowledge of the government of the House; but if that gentleman was now out of the question, the Whigs wanted time to deliberate and concert measures for selecting another candidate. And, as a matter of justice, he moved that the House adjourn.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 111, nays, 114.

Mr. Cobb of Alabama then moved that the House proceed to the choice of a Speaker.

Mr. Hall moved to amend the motion made by Mr. Cobb, so as to declare that Wm. J. Brown be chosen speaker of the House.

Mr. Stanly moved that there be a call of the House.

Mr. Schenck moved that the motion made by Mr. Cobb, and the amendment thereto, moved by Mr. Hall, be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned until Wednesday at 12 o'clock, M.

The last vote in the House for Speaker, on Tuesday, was increased by one, by the return of Mr. Tuck to the House, he having been kept from it for two days past by the death of one of his family. The vote for Mr. Vinton, on the two last trials, was given by Mr. Winthrop.—On these trials also, Mr. Howe of Pennsylvania voted for Mr. Wilmot, and all through the day Mr. Campbell voted for Mr. H. Mann.

The Whigs held a caucus in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening. There was a full attendance. Mr. Cabell of Florida made a speech defining his position, which caused great sensation. The best feeling pervaded the meeting; the members fully interchanging opinions, but made no nominations. It was thought best to await the progress of further ballotings.

On Wednesday, the 40th balloting being taken, Mr. Brown had 112 votes; Duer of New York, Whig, 26: Stanly of North Carolina, 18; Winthrop, 17; Morehead of Kentucky, 17; McCaughey of Indiana, 13; Scattering, 23—226 in all.

Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts accused the Democratic party of entering into a written agreement with the Free Soilers, to secure the election of Mr. Brown.

This was "indisputably" denied by some of the Southern members.

Subsequently it was admitted by Mr. Brown, that he had promised Mr. Wilmot that certain committees should be so constructed, as would meet the approval of Wilmot and his Free Soil friends.

Great excitement followed this confession, and several of the Southern members expressed a desire to have their votes changed. During the excitement of this tumult, Mr. Brown rose and declined being a candidate any longer.

The House adjourned in confusion.

WEDNESDAY, Dec 12.

Mr. Cobb of Alabama called the attention of the House to an article in the Washington Union, stating that among other things he had voted for Mr. Brown, and after wards deserted him when he thought that Brown would be elected—and that he had factiously stood in the way of organising the House. He denied that he had ever voted for Brown, having cast his vote for Cobb of Georgia, until Mr. Cobb withdrew. He then supported Mr. McDowell of Virginia.

Mr. Wilmot begged to have his name withdrawn, and hoped his friends would vote for some abler man.

The 40th balloting took place. It was found that Seddon and Bocock of Virginia, and Wallace of South Carolina, had voted for Boyd of Kentucky, and Holmes of South Carolina for Bowdoin of Alabama. Root of Ohio, and Howe of Pennsylvania, voted for Tuck of New Hampshire. Preston King, Giddings, Wilmot, Durkee and Allen of Massachusetts, voted for Brown.

Mr. Stanly of North Carolina moved a resolution of conference and compromise between the two parties, for the purpose of agreeing upon a candidate. He hinted that rumors existed, of a private understanding between Democrats and Free Soilers, as to arrangements of the committees.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia, in reply, commented indignantly upon the rumors.

Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts said,—Yes, there is something more than rumor.

Mr. Bayly of Virginia, declared that the rumor was false.

Several members demanded Bayly's and Stanly's authority for what had been stated.

Mr. Ashmun stated that the only authority was a common rumor. Mr. Bayly and others replied that rumor is a common liar.

Mr. Ashmun asked Bayly if there had been no correspondence. Mr. Bayly said, he had denied that there had been a written correspondence. He was now informed by Mr. Brown that there had been such correspondence, and that it would be laid before the House.

Mr. Brown gave a brief sketch of his experience since his arrival at Washington, ending with the introduction of the "correspondence." Mr. Burt of South Carolina, and others, insisted upon the letters being read. Mr. Brown stated that on the day before yesterday, (Monday) Mr. Wilmot came to him, to confer upon the subject of the constitution of the committees of Congress. Mr. Wilmot said, that as for himself and his friends, they did not desire to be placed either upon the Committee on the Judiciary, or upon the Committees on the Territories, or the District of Columbia. But Mr. Wilmot said they should insist that these committees should be constituted so that the northern portion of the Union might have a chance for full and fair expression.

Mr. Brown replied that he was in favor of this, and should arrange those committees in a manner satisfactory to the Free Soilers.

Mr. Wilmot then addressed him a note, stating that if in his reply he would engage so to constitute those committees, he might expect support from the Free Soil members. Mr. Brown replied that he should appoint the committees in a manner satisfactory to his friends, and added, that coming from a free state, and representing a constituency of decided opinion against the further extension of slavery, he entertained the same view

Words are hardly adequate to describe the effect of this developement upon the House. Many Southern members sprang upon their feet, declaring that they desired to change their votes. Mr. Brown was defended by two of his colleagues, but his conduct was reprobated in terms of indignation by the Southern members.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

A Washington letter to the New York Tribune states that there is a delegation in that city from the Mormon settlement at the Salt Lake, in Oregon, whose chief design is to secure, if possible, the admission of Deseret into the Union as a State.

☞ The large and splendid dwelling-house belonging to Fitzhenry Homer, situated at the corner of Walnut and Beacon streets, was sold at auction yesterday morning, by N. A. Thompson, for $58,000. B. B. Mussey was the purchaser.

FISHERMAN. The Mackerel fishermen in several of the towns of the Cape, during the months of October and November, brought in good fares, which has helped to make up a poor season's business. We learn that the mackerel caught off Chatham by the fishermen in the south part of Dennis and Harwich, during these months, amount to more than $100,000! The vessels packing at the new establishment of Messrs Frederick Scudder & Co, in the south part of this town, caught during the same time, mackerel to the amount of more than $10,000 and several vessels, packing at Messrs Baxter & Braggs returned with some thousands in value. All this was earned after many of the vessels of the Cape had hauled up. [Barnstable Patriot.

SUFFERINGS BY FIRE. A correspondent informs the Transcript that of the seven families who were burnt out by the fire at No. 104 Tremont street, on Sunday morning, none had any insurance on their ptoperty except Mr. Rogers, the lessee of the house. Some are therefore left in a very destitute condition, and greatly need the immediate assistance of the charitable. A widow named Mary O'Kane, occupying the upper rooms, had barely time to escape with two orphan children, losing all her property, valued at $3000. Her son, with his wife and child, also escaped through a window, but lost all their effects including some money.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina, imposing a fine of $1000 and twelve months imprisonment, upon any posmaster who shall knowingly deliver to any person any written or printed paper or picture, drawing or engraving, calculated to disturb the peace of the people in relation to the slave population thereof.

Schooner Minerva, Wright, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, put back to Norfolk, on Friday, with two slaves, who had secreted themselves in the hold of the vessel. They had proceeded as far North as Little Egg Harbor, when the slaves cried for water, and were discovered.

CALIFORNIA MAIL. The mail brought by the Ohio, yesterday, amounted to over thirteen thousand letters—of which, less than two thousand were for this city, and more than two-thirds of the remainder went to the Eastern States.

[Courier & Enquirer.

The extensive tannery establishment of Isaac J. Gilbert, in Derby, Con., was entirely destroyed by fire between two and three o'clk on the morning of the 6th inst. Loss over $3000—insurance on the building, stock and tools, $2300, at the Ætna office, Hartford.

The authorities of Warsaw having learned that the young Polish ladies had entered into a conspiracy against the state, invaded several boarding schools, opened boxes, inspected copybooks, and discovered that the young ladies were guilty of writing patriotic poems.

CALIFORNIA REPORT. Mr. Stephen Jackman writes to the Newburyport Herald, under date of Sept. 23—"I have pitched my tent on the North Fork of the American river, 200 miles from San Francisco, and 30 from Sacramento City. I never worked harder, lived meaner, enjoyed better health, and made money so fast in my life as at present. We get but very little meat, except squirrels and racoons, which we shoot. Beef is 50 cents a pound."

LOWELL MUNICIPAL ELECTION. The city election in Lowell, on Monday, passed off very quietly, and but a small vote was thrown. Josiah B. French, the present Mayor, was re-elected.

About one o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a lad, fifteen years of age, named George Watkins, fell from a building at South Boston, injuring him so seriously that he died about five o'clock the same afternoon.

INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILES AT BARRE.—There is one class in the community, who, until very lately, have been supposed to be inacpable of improvement. Hospitals have been built for the insane, who have either been cured or comfortably cared for. The blind have been made to see, and the dumb to talk, but idiots have been left to grope through life alone, in their moral and intellectual destitution, without even an attempt to elevate them. Perhaps it is not too much to say, that they have been regarded more as brutes than as human beings. The attention of some philanthropic individuals has of late years been directed to this degraded class. Institutions for their improvement have been founded in Europe, and it has been ascertained that they can be improved, and to a considerable degree educated.

The Legislature of Massachusetts authorized, a short time ago, the expenditure of a certain sum of money, as an experiment, for the education of Idiots. This experiment is now going on, under the care of Dr. S. G. Howe, who has established a school for Imbeciles, at the Blind Asylum, in South Boston. Within a few months a private institution for the same purpose has been established by Dr. H. B. Wilbur, at Barre, in this State. We should be glad, if we had space, to give a detailed account of Dr. Wilbur's establishment, and of his method of instruction. It is now in successful operation. He has some eight or nine pupils, whose rapid improvement bears sufficient witness to the practicability of the education of Idiots. They have already been elevated from a state of helplessness and self-abandonment, to one of comparative comfort and self-direction. They have been taught to adjust their own dress with neatness, to observe many of the rules of society, to restrain their appetites, and to be careful of their conduct, and, in some instances, to commence a still higher grade of education. Dormant faculties have been called into action, which they were not supposed to possess. How far it is possible to develope in these unfortunate beings the germs of a higher life, which are doubtless there, no one can tell, but from what has already been accomplished, much may be hoped from the exertions of a skilful and patient instructer, whose faith is equal to his task. [Register.

MR. BATES'S LECTURE BEFORE THE MASS. TEACHERS CONVENTION. The annual Convention of Massachusetts Teachers was held at Worcester, on the Monday and Tuesday of Thanksgiving week. A large number of teachers assembled from Massachusetts and the neighboring States. The Convention was opened by a lecture from Mr. Joshua Bates, Jr., of Boston.

The lecturer called the attention of the Convention to the great extent and amount of absences from our public schools, and urged the necessity of a plan similar to one which prevails in Prussia, *requiring the attendance at school of all the children in the State*, of the proper age, a fixed number of months each year. This subject was considered in all its various relations. It excited a great deal of attention among the members of the Convention, and should be thoroughly understood and discussed in every part of the State. It is a lamentable fact that a large class of uneducated and ignorant youth are growing up in our midst. Mr. Bates showed by carefully collected statistics, that there are some children who attend no school whatever, in *every town* in our Commonwealth, and that throughout the State there are more than *twenty thousand* such children. In the city of Boston, alone, there are more than one thousand children, under the age of sixteen years, who are either habitual truants from school, or who never attend any school at all. With this fact before us, it is not difficult to account for the late increasing prevalence of juvenile crime. The State Reform School at Westboro' is now full. It is only two or three weeks since the Superintendent of that establishment informed the authorities that he could not receive any more inmates at present. Our jails and houses of correction, particularly in the neighborhood of Boston, are filled with large numbers of juvenile offenders. Mr. Bates showed very clearly that this state of things arose in a great measure from the evil of non-attendance at school.

In order to remedy this evil he proposed a law, the substance of which was as follows: that all the children in the State, excepting such as are incapacitated by sickness, minority or similar causes, be obliged to attend some school a certain number of months each year,—that persons who are so poor as to be unable to forego the labor of their children for the specified time, be payed from the State School funds, or from a special tax, under proper regulations, an amount equivalent to the wages of their children. He closed his lecture by some remarks upon the justice and practicability of the law proposed. He maintained that the State did make compulsory laws when the public good required it, and that in this case a compulsory law was pre-eminently necessary. Justice to those children who were neglected by their parents, as well as the safety of property and person, demanded the enactment of such a law.

The subject is an important one, and it is to be hoped that it will be carefully and fully considered. Unless we can succeed in educating the masses, our experiment of self-government will fail. [Ib.

SALEM LYCEUM. Rev. Sylvester Judd of Augusta, delivered a most ingenious and admirable lecture on Wednesday evening upon the novel subject of the Dramatic Element in the Bible. It was worthy of superlative epithets of praise. The theme was treated with great skill and in an elegant and scholarly style. The criticism of the dramatic points of the scriptures was as keen as it was curious, and decidedly new and fresh.

The same may be said of the analysis made of the scriptural characters, and the comparison of them with the ideal personages of Shakspeare. The speaker was very successful in reviewing the early history of the drama, and showing the steps by which, from a religious origin, scenic representations and the theatre were introduced amongst the Grecian people; and also, how it happened that there was no theatre amongst the Jews. This portion of the lecture was finely done. The parallel between Lady Macbeth and Jezebel was one of the best things we have ever heard, and was decidedly *the* point of the lecture. The grouping of the scene from Luke, of the Saviour, the Magdalene, and Simon the Pharisee, in the house of the latter, was also executed with artistical skill, and in entire harmony with the solemnity and beautiful significance of the occasion. Indeed, throughout the lecture, good taste was displayed as well as good criticism, and the language and sentiment were as elevated as the subject required. Less of the pulpit in the delivery would have improved the manner of the speaker. [Essex County Freeman.

CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, arrived at New York, on Friday of last week. She brought a large number of letters and over one million of dollars in gold dust. The reports from the mines are still favorable, as far as the quantity of gold is concerned,—and if an abundance of that article be a blessing and not a curse to a country, then must California be esteemed fortunate. It may be justly feared, however, that the wealth of the land will prove its ruin. All the letter-writers agree that gold-digging is very *hard work*, and that sickness, drinking and gambling prevail to an alarming extent. The prospectus of a religious paper to be called "The Watchman," had been published at San Francisco, but there seemed to be some doubt of its success, and this, too, in a town reputed to contain thirty thousand inhabitants!

The most important news, which the Crescent City brought, was the adoption by the convention and probable ratification by the people of the State Constitution. The Declaration of Rights, declares that all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness; and that *neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State.*

Nathaniel R. Clarke, Esq., a well known and respected citizen of New Haven, and formerly Judge of Probate for that District, died on Sunday evening. He was 57 years of age.

MUSIC AT HOME.

We are glad to see among us evidence of increased attention to music, as a part of the domestic education. We do not refer to the performance of difficult pieces. When a young lady has a remarkable talent for music, it is a gift which, if cultivated, may be the source of pure and unspeakable pleasure to her friends. There are those to whom we feel ourselves to be under perpetual obligations, though we have listened to them only a few hours. These are the rare accomplishments. But we would speak here of musical attainments which may be reached in almost every family. Most persons, if properly instructed, may learn to sing common tunes, so that music may enter into family worship, and make a part of the evening entertainment. Children very early should be encouraged in this. We know of no way in which Sunday evenings may be spent so happily as with an admixture of sacred music. If must have a humanizing and Christianizing influence upon the young. We have always remembered with thankfulness the Sunday evening psalm singing which we were permitted to enjoy years ago, and which we have carried with us ever since with its hallowed association as among our pleasantest recollections; and now whenever we hear one of those old tunes it calls up a whole train of delightful memories. Our attention has at this time been called to the subject by an extract in the New York Tribune from a lecture recently given by Mr. Giles in New York, which closed with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the popular cultivation of music as an element in the education of the family and society. "We want it," said he, "on the Summer's evening, when our work is done, to rest the spirit while we rest the body; and, as the eye is filled with sweet images of natural beauty, to bring the soul into accord with the celestial goodness. We want it by the Winter's night, around the Winter's fire, to cheer us during the passing hours, and to blend amusement with the highest influences of humanity. We want it in the circles of friendship, not only for delight, but for charity and peace, to exclude the demons of slander, and to silence the jargon of party spirit. We want it in our dwellings and in our churches. This would break the monotony of our homes, it would give new brightness and joy to our gatherings; whether for society or for worship, it would increase the zeal of our hospitality, and give a fresh charm to our whole social life."

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS. The late John Bromfield Esq. has left the following bequests for charitable purposes.

$40,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital and McLean Asylum, for free beds; $10,000 to the Blind Asylum; $10,000 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary; $10,000 to the Farm School; $10,000 to the Female Asylum; $10,000 to the Seamen's Aid Society; $10,000 to the Boston Dispensary; $10,000 to the town of Newburyport, for charitable uses.

This is in addition to $25,000, which he gave to the Boston Athenæum a few years since. Total, $135,000.

ACCIDENT. Edwin Pierce, a painter, of Fitchburgh, while at work upon the house of Daniel Lawrence, in Malden, on Wednesday, fell from a ladder and fractured his skull. He was brought to the hospital in this city.

The New-Hampshire State Agricultural Convention convened at Manchester on Wednesday. A large number were present. It is proposed, among other things, to make arrangements for a State Fair next season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Imported Stock for Sale.

ONE full blooded Alderney Bull, 6 years old.
One full blooded Ayshire Bull, 16 months old, out of a good stock.
Inquire of PORTER WRIGHT, Marshfield. dec17

Wanted,

A FARMER and WIFE without family, to take charge of a small Farm near Boston.
Address, post paid, D. E., Ploughman Office.
dec15 tf

Farm for Sale in Westborough.

Near the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, recently owned and occupied by Maj. Phineas Gleason. The house, built in modern style and thoroughly finished, is situated on elevated ground, overlooking the centre and most of the town. A more desirable country residence can seldom be found.
For further information, apply to Z. GLEASON, or JONAS LONGLEY, near the premises, or J. B. KIMBALL & CO., 75 Pearl Street, Boston. tf dec15

Farm Wanted.

Worth from $3000 to $4000, near some Railroad station, within 50 miles of Boston. Also, one worth $2000, one $3000, and one $40-0, in exchange for property in Boston or vicinity.
Also, two worth from $1500 to $2000, for which cash will be paid.
Apply to JOHN MERRILL, 16 Brattle Square, Boston, Real Estate Broker. 3t* dec15

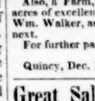
Axes, Saws, &c.

75 doz. best warranted cast-steel Axes.
500 do Walnut and Oak Axe Handles.
25 do warranted Boston Saws.
For sale very low at PARKER & WHITE'S, Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston. 2w dec15

Squantum.

To be Let, the large and well known Farm, known as the Squantum Farm, 7 miles from the city; it has been improved for the last 40 years as a Milk Farm. It is so well known, that to praise the land or situation, for that business, is unnecessary.
Also, a Farm, adjoining the above, containing about 54 acres of excellent land, occupied for the last 15 years, by Wm. Walker, as a Milk Farm. Possession given 1st April, next.
For further particulars, apply to
GEO. W. BEALE.
Quincy, Dec. 15. tf

Great Sale of Personal Property!!



The Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, 18th December, all of his Personal Property, consisting of Household Furniture, Dairy Tools, a prime lot of Farming Tools (nearly new,) such as Ox Carts, Horse Carts and Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Chains, &c., &c., 18 prime young Cows, some of which are new Milchs, 4 Working Oxen, 7 Head young Cattle, a pair of French Horses, 40 Tons English Hay, 350 bushels Corn, 300 bushels of Potatoes, with many other things too numerous to mention in the bill.
Sale commences at 9 o'clock, A. M. Conditions, six months with security and interest.
N. B. The whole of the above named property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
JAMES DAVIS.
Northborough, Dec. 15th, 1849.
If the day should be stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the goods and estate of AUSTIN ELLERY,
late of Hopkinton, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
Hopkinton, Dec. 4, 1849.
dec15 3t* SILAS MIRICK, Adm'r.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the North West part of Stow, containing 78 acres of the first quality of land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and woodland, and is well fenced with stone wall. It has a large supply of Apple Trees, grafted with selected fruit.
The buildings consist of a two story House, two Barns one 57 by 30, the other 33 by 27, and other outbuildings, such as Sheds, Carriage House, Cider Mill, &c.
The subscriber being anxious to dispose of the estate, will sell at a bargain; and payment will be made easy to the purchaser.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, now living on the premises. JOHN EVELETH.

Fire,—Prompt Payment.

[To the Editors of the Ploughman.]

GENT.—In yours of the 13th, notice was given of the fires which consumed our barn and contents. The amount of said loss, on Live Stock and Hay, was not less than $1,300.
We wish through your columns to state that we were insured on the same to the amount of $800, with the Washington County Mutual Insurance Co. located at Granville, New York, through the Meriden Agency, Conn., by M. W. Stoddard the travelling Agent, and much to our satisfaction, we have this day been visited by the said Stoddard and Curtis L. North, the General agent of said Meriden Agency, from whom we have received the amount of our insurance, $800 cash.
We therefore would cheerfully recommend the said Company and their Agents from the Meriden Agency to the farmers of Mass.
LUTHER EATON.
3t JOHN E. EATON.

South Down Sheep.

THE subscriber has 24 superior full-blooded South down Sheep which he offers for sale at a reasonable price. Said Sheep were bred from some of the best imported flocks in this country. PAOLI LATHROP.
For further particulars, inquire of FARR & WHITE, No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston.
South Hadley Falls, Dec. 8. 3t

Premium Boars for Sale

ONE ½ Suffolk, ½ Middlesex, 18 months old, weight 300.
One ½ Suffolk, ½ Essex, 12 " " " 250.
" ½ " ½ Middlesex, 7 mo., wt. about 171.
Also, a few young Pigs.
Apply to H. H. WILLIAMS, West Roxbury.
nov3 6t

Gates' Academy in Marlborough.

THE Winter Term at this Institution will commence on Monday, Dec. 3. Mr. Albee, the former preceptor having resigned, on account of ill health, the undersigned have the pleasure to announce to the Friends of the Academy that we have engaged Mr. James O. Williams, a graduate of Harvard College, as his successor. The high testimonials we have received as to his character and scholarship authorize us to anticipate that under his charge this Institution will continue to sustain its present good reputation.
Pupils can obtain board, as usual, in the family of the late preceptor.
S. F. BUCKLIN, } Committee of
HORATIO ALGER, } the
S. R. PHELPS, } Trustees.
nov24 3w

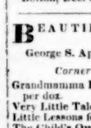
Quince Seed.

A LOT of prime new Quince Seed. Just received, and for sale by
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
nov10 tf over Quincy Market, Boston.

Farm and Stock to be Leased.

The Dunmer Academy Farm situated in Byfield and containing about 330 acres of Upland and Salt Marsh, together with ten Cows and four Oxen, is offered for lease for a term of years commencing on the 1st of April next.
This is a rare opportunity for a young farmer of small capital, to place himself in an independent and prosperous condition.
Applications to be made to either of the subscribers.
DANIEL NOYES, Byfield.
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Newburyport.
WINTHROP SARGENT, Byfield.
Byfield, Dec. 1 3w*

Farm for Sale.



The subscriber offers for sale, a farm situated about one mile from the centre of Southborough. The farm contains about 50 acres of excellent land, divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing, and has a large number of fruit trees, a Peach orchard, Plum and Apple. Said farm contains in all about 700 trees. There can now be kept on the place 7 cows and a horse through the season, and sell two tons of good hay.
Any one wishing to purchase such a farm, would do well to call and examine for himself. Possession given in 30 days from the time of sale.
For further particulars inquire of CURTIS NEWTON.
Southborough, Dec. 1. tf

Francestown Academy.

THE Winter Term of this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 19th day of November next.
The school will continue under the charge of H. Brickett, A. B., as Principal.
Mr. Brickett has had the supervision of the school for the last six years and has proved himself a most competent and faithful Teacher.
He will have such assistance as the interests of the school demands. P. H. BIXBY, Clerk.
Francestown, N. H., Nov. 3 6t

Straw Hen's Nests, &c.

PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, have for sale 50 Straw Nests of best pattern. Also, 3 pairs Golden Poland Fowls, 1 pair White Shanghae, 1 Wild Turkey Cock—valuable to cross with the common domestic Turkey, 1 pair China Geese, &c., Poland Fowls, &c. 2w dec8

Lost,

ON the night of Nov. 15th, from the pasture in Milton, two fat Cows and a Heifer. The Cows were 9 or 10 years old, one a light red, the other a chestnut color and marked H on the right rump. The Heifer, a dark red and marked X on the left loin.
Whoever will give information of the same, to JOHN COPELAND, West Bridgewater, shall be suitably rewarded. 4t* dec8

Manure for Sale.

The Subscribers offer for sale the Manure from their Stable, by the year, commencing Jan. 1st, 1850.
For terms, apply at the Stable, Bromfield Street, Boston.
dec5 4w* STREETER & PARKER.

Wanted.

A Farm worth from $3000 to $4000 near some Railroad station within 40 miles of Boston. Also, one worth $2000, one $3000, and one worth $4000, in exchange for property in Boston or vicinity. Also, two worth from $1500 to $2000 each, for which cash will be paid.
Apply to N. MUNROE, No. 3 State Street, Boston.
dec8 3w

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale one of the best Farms in Bolton, situated on Long Hill, (so called,) two miles from the centre of Bolton, and two miles from the terminus of Feltonville Railroad. It contains between 50 and 60 acres of upland, of a very superior quality, is well stocked with fruit of the choicest kinds, has a young orchard of about 200 Grafted Apple Trees, most of which are now in bearing; 100 budded and bearing Peach Trees; from 75 to 100 Pears, Plums and Cherry Trees of each five or six varieties—is well watered by never failing springs carried to the house and barn in lead pipes. There can now be kept on the place through the season 8 Cows and sell 15 tons of good English Hay, annually. Wood on the place sufficient for a family. The buildings are beautifully located, and consist of a two-story house 16 by 35, an L attached 16 by 60, divided into a kitchen 16 by 18, with a cistern of good soft water, a second room with two set boilers, a Pantry, Wood-Shed, Carriage-House and Granary. A Barn 36 by 55, very convenient and all in good condition. The Farm is well fenced with a good stone wall.
Any further information personally, or by mail, given by the subscriber, OLIVER BARRETT, Jr.
Bolton, Dec. 8. tf

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, PUBLISHED BY
George S. Appleton, 164 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.
Corner of Seventh (Swain's Building.)

Grandmamma Easy's New Toy Books, 12 kinds, per doz.	$1,50
Very Little Tales for very Little Children, 2 vols,	50 cts.
Little Lessons for Little Learners, 40 cents,	50 "
The Child's Own Story Book, 8 plates,	50 "
Jane Taylor's Rhymes for the Nursery, 16 plates,	50 "
Think Before You Act. By Mrs. Sherwood,	25 "
Jack the Sailor Boy, " " "	25 "
Duty is Safety, " " "	25 "
Clever Stories for Clever Boys and Girls	50 "
The Child's Delight. 6 colored steel plates	50 "
The Life and Wanderings of a Mouse. 10 plates	50 "
Holiday Tales, or Pleasing Stories for the Young	25 "
Clara's Amusements. By Mrs. Bache	50 "
The Prize Story Book of New Fairy Tales	50 "
Miss Edgeworth's Moral Tales. 6 plates	75 "
The Life and Rambles of a Squirrel. 10 plates	50 "
The Child's Cheerful Companion. 1 vol, 21 plates	50 "
Uncle John's Fancy Picture Books, 6 kinds, each	25 "
Popular Tales. By Maria Edgeworth, illustrated	75 "
The Book of Animals. With 12 designs	50 "
The Book of Birds. With 16 engravings	50 "
The Happy Children, a Tale for Young People,	50 "
Watts' Divine dan Moral Songs, with illustrations	25 "
Mamma's Bible Stories for her little Boys and Girls,	50 "
Holiday House: a series of Tales by Miss Sinclair	75 "
Home for the Holidays: A Remembrance of Early Days	25 "
Little Annie's First Book, in words of three letters	25 "
Little Annie's Second Book, in words of one syllable	31 "
Fanny and Her Mamma. By Author of Mamma's Bible Stories	37 "
Mother Goose in Hieroglyphics. Oblong quarto	18¾ "
City Cries; or, A Peep at Scenes in Town, 24 pl.	25 "
Little Dora; or, the Four Seasons Beautifully Illustrated	31 "
Babes in the Wood. A New Story for the Young, Illustrated	12½ "
The Book of Trades and Professions. Illustrated with 24 plates	25 "
Pretty Stories for Pretty Little People. Gilt edges	75 "
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THE POET'S CORNER.

LINES

SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF MISS MARIA L. HEMENWAY OF FRAMINGHAM.

In blooming youth she is torn away,
Though bound by tender ties,
And Death, who has o'er life a sway,
Has seized her for his prize.

The idol of her father's heart,
A mother's fondest love,
With life's gay scenes is called to part,
And try the world above.

Two lovely sisters she has left
To wet her grave with tears,
And fond connections are bereft
In hopes of future years.

Her cheerful voice no more we hear
Among that social band,
And she no more their hearts can cheer,
Nor press their friendly hand.

But Maria thou hast yet a place,
Firm in our memory set;
When of the past our thoughts we trace,
Thy name we'll not forget.

SUSAN M. B.

Worcester, Dec. 6th, 1849.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

OLDEN TIME.

BY JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

[Concluded.]

A few hours before, the troubled spirit of Rebecca had been moved almost to doubt the truth of the religion into which she had been initiated; but when the question was its renunciation, she felt the hold which it had upon her mind—she abhorred the hold which it had upon her heart.—Could she, with some mental reservation, make the renunciation, and thus save her benefactor's life? She was not well versed in casuistry, but she knew that religion was of the heart.

"Speak," said the chief; "the people are waiting my signal."

"Give me a moment to think."

"Take it. I will leave you until the messenger returns twice with new combustibles for the old man's fire."

The chief closed the door, and Rebecca turned to seek guidance in her troubles.

The savage crew had seized upon the person of Mr. Harris, and dragged him from the house to the place appointed for his torments. A slow fire was to be lighted around him, and his dying moments were to be embittered by their blasphemies, and his pains augmented by the torments which they would inflict before the flame should have done its work.

The good man looked around. William he had heard in the first of the attack, and he now believed him dead. He knew that he had little to fear for Rebecca; her captivity might be irksome, but beyond that they would not injure her. But Pompey, with all his professions, where was he at such a time? How useful he might have been—how consoling, even now, to have seen him near, and to have sent by him messages to his friends. But he was forsaken of all—of all but his enemies; and so he looked upward, to ONE that had ever been his friend. Release was not to be expected. Mercy, fortitude, resignation—and the good man breathed a fervent prayer.

"The time is up," said the stern chief, as he opened the door of Rebecca's chamber. "What say you—life or death to Harris?

"Let me see my father, even as he is—let me commune with him for one moment, and I will answer."

The chief led forth the girl; and as he passed two of his men he said, in his own language:

"Watch the house; and when the fire is lighted at the stake, set the house on fire—both the white and black are in it somewhere. See that none escape."

Rebecca heard and understood the terrible order.

The young woman ascended the pile, and threw her around the neck of Harris.

"My father! my father! must this be?"

"There is no preventive," said he, "short of a miracle."

Rebecca sobbed into the ear of her benefactor, the condition of his release.

"They will never release me," said he; "they may make you an apostate, but they will also make me a martyr."

"My father, they have sworn the oath that has never yet been violated, when given from Indian to Indian, that they *will* release you on those conditions."

"Has that oath never failed?"

"Never—never, my father."

"Let me not fall into the hands of man," said the prisoner; "in this hour, God be my guide and counsel."

"What is the answer, my father? Remember your life—your precious life, may be saved, and that of William," she whispered softly in his ears. "Do not hesitate."

"I do not hesitate for myself. How, my child, is thy faith?"

"Firm—fixed, my father."

"Would you renounce it, if by that you could save the life of William and become his wife with my consent?"

"I would not renounce that faith to add one moment to *my* life. Now, more than ever, do I see, and feel its excellency. But you, my father, in whom it shines, may by a protracted life, disseminate that faith to thousands."

"Shall I ensure the faith of others by my own apostacy? You have my answer."

Rebecca gave one wild, frantic shriek, and was forced, almost lifeless, from the embraces of Harris.

"And what says Dahona now?"

"*I will not renounce my faith.*"

The signal was given, and the men arranged themselves between the river and the stake, and two or three sprung forward and applied their torches to the dry wood; slowly the smoke ascended, and then the blaze crept upward, while the loud shouts of the exulting savages drowned the prayer and groans of Harris and the wild shrieks of Rebecca.

"Apply the tortures," said the chief, and he sprang forward to give the example, when, suddenly, he pitched forward upon the fire, and the crack of numerous rifles told whence his death had come.

In one minute the ground was filled with Indians of another tribe, and the survivors of the invading band were escaping down the river.

Through the mingled throng of living, and over the bodies of the dead, sprung one being upon the burning pile, and with a hatchet released the sufferer from his perilous position, as the fire was doing the work which the savages had left unaccomplished.

As the rescuer laid Mr. Harris on the ground, he exclaimed:

"*Hi!* Massa Harris, didn't I tell you, great while ago, 'bym by come sometime or odder?'"

Pompey had escaped before the Indians surrounded the house, and knowing the attachment to Mr. Harris of a tribe a short distance above, and their hostility to those who had invaded the settlement, he was sure of aid if he could summon them in season. The friendly Indians descended the river rapidly in their canoes, and were only in season to save the life of the whites.

William was brought forth wounded, but not dangerously, and the family assembled in prayer and thanksgiving, while their friendly deliverers were discharging some of the minor offices and celebrating their victory by some characteristic attentions to the wounded whom the enemy had left on the shores of the Susquehanna.

"Did you not hesitate, my child," said Mr. Harris to Rebecca, "when death or apostacy was proposed?"

"When *your* death was the alternative, I did."

"Where, then, was your faith in Christianity—in its Author?"

"Father, I am weak. I owe you obligations—I would sacrifice my life for your comforts; I knew you could—I knew you would decide correctly. My faith, then, was in *you*."

"In me?"

"In *you*—in you, oh, my more than father.—You are the embodiment of that *spirit* by which I am guided. My faith in you, then—is it not my faith in the creed which you profess, and by which you live?"

No sooner had William recovered from his wounds, than Mr. Harris called Rebecca to him and signified his consent to the union between her and William, and his determination to make their circumstances as comfortable as the state of the neighborhood would allow.

"It is late, now," said Rebecca to William; "let us separate. The morrow will require our early attention, and Father Harris will be astir early in the morning."

"And he not the only one," said William; "for some of us must go down and bring the magistrate up, to perform the ceremony, We will meet early to-morrow morning."

Before the dawn of the day fixed on for her marriage, Rebecca left her chamber, and hastened along the banks of the river to the jutting promontory that she so much loved. Leaning there upon the side of a rock, she gave vent to all those feelings which spring up in the heart of a girl who stands upon the verge of marriage. Welling up from that heart were the waters of pure, holy affection for Harris, and of deep, abiding love for William. There was no want of all true feeling—no doubt of the high-deservings of her lover. But Rebecca's education was imperfect; it had never eradicated the strong feelings for her own people; it had led her to see how rapid must be their decay; but it had not made her cling with undivided love to those whose superiority in certain points was exhibiting itself in the destruction of the natives; for she saw that the friendship of the whites was as fatal to the Indians as was their enmity. The lands passed as fast by cession as by conquest and vices were sent with the wampum of peace, as readily as with the weapon of war. And while she felt that she could apply no remedy, or *became* a preventive, she felt for those whose blood was in her veins—whose fathers' fame had been her glory.

"Oh, children of the forest," said she, as she bent her eyes upon mountains and table lands above, "ye are passing away like the leaves of autumn. The frosts and the sunshine are alike fatal to you, and ere long you will be known only by your decay. Men will *tell* of your glories—but who shall *see* them? Dim shadows yet linger on the forest edge, and I catch the view of half fading forms as I look along the valley of the stream. Are these the spirits of my fathers come to chide me, their daughter, for my apostacy. Alas! what an apostacy is that of their sons, who retain the customs of the tribes, and yet adopt the vices of the whites.

"The light of another day is springing up, and a thousand shapes are visible; are these spirit-hunters of the red men—do they sanctify the night by their chase? They are not like the red men of these days. Mighty ones they are, and they pursue the mammoth for their sport. But how they depart before the coming light, as their descendants waste in the influence of the arts of the white men.

"But ought I to wish it otherwise? Will not science make more happy, and religion repay by its influences all the evil which has been brought on its name? Has it done it? Alas I am distressed. What is to be the effect of all? Are the white men, with their religion, to drive the red man from their possession, only to have more ample scope for vice, only to waste each other by the fraud with which they, in most places, overcome the Indians! or is the establishment of both to produce the happiness to all which is promised by their leaders? And are these doubts, these apparent difficulties, the result of my inability to judge of what is to follow, as the vision is now disturbed by the uncertainty of the dawning light, whose perfections will restore all things to their proper appearance?"

"Oh, let me yet, as I shall abide with these conquerors of our people, let me at least acknowledge that it is not they, but their religion that detains me. No, deeply as I reverence my Father Harris, and much as I love William, I would join the wasting, the decaying remnant of my tribe; and if I could not revenge their wrongs, I would die with them undisgraced by treachery. But that religion—ah, they hold me there; they have driven from my heart most of the creed of my childhood. Only here and there is found a belief, green, from its association with infancy, but still beautiful, still cherished. While they have erected in my heart the form of their own faith, unfinished yet, but still promising, still sheltering. They have dealt with me as with our forests, in which our tribes had their home, they cut them down, leaving here and there a tree to tell of the things that were, and placing incomplete edifices for their own shelter—edifices that they promise shall be sufficient and beautiful in time."

The sun was rising above the horizon, and not a cloud stood in the whole pathway to the west. The tops of the mountain caught and reflected its first rays. As the warmth increased, the mists, which had fallen thick toward the base of the hills, began slowly to rise and roll in massive columns upward, or to pass off by the *gap* through which the river rushes. Rebecca gazed at the scene until her fancy moulded these morning mists into the forms of cherished beings. The whole energies of her tribe seemed to revive within her, and all of the wild and the unearthly that distinguished the dreams of her childhood rushed back upon her mind.

"I see you all," said she, "chiefs, warriors and women. I know ye now; every one has his form, and ye are returning from the hunting-field of spirits. Ye return mournful, though borne down with game; sad, for ye cross the fields which the whites have torn from your descendants; angry, for a child of a warrior is to be of those who are your enemies—and yonder group of little ones, they are my brothers and sisters, airy ones now, but happy in the mimic hunt, happy till they turn their faces on me, the last of all the household. And, father—oh, my father, the death wound is yet upon thy breast, as thou movest onward in the air. Mother! mother! look not thus on thy child! Oh, turn not to me that breast whence I drew my life-nurture; that breast on which I rested when the life-drops were oozing forth from the wound which the enemy inflicted. But they are happy—happy in their union, happy in their smiles of the Great Spirit whom they adored in their homes and their hunting grounds, whom they propitiated by terrible vengeance upon those who desecrated those homes and destroyed those hunting-grounds. They are happy, for the mist that gathers round my mother's brow is resplendent with rainbow beams, and as she passes upward to the mountain's summit, she waves her hand to me in peace. Thy pardon and thy blessing, oh, my mother—prostrate, I invoke them both."

William, who had witnessed the last agonizing scene, then stepped forward and raised the girl from the damp earth. She scarcely noticed his presence; the wildness of her eye denoted thoughts differently placed, and it was several minutes before she recovered her usual self-possession.

"It is passed, William, and we will now return to the house."

"But, Rebecca, why should you thus have exposed yourself and your health by such a yielding to the influence of your feelings and your imagination?"

"William, I am, or I would be, a Christian; and when I have given myself to *you* and to God, I would have no reserve in my heart from either, and therefore, before the sacrifice was made, as the daughter of the Judge of Israel went forth upon the high-places of her land to mourn, so I came hither to weep for what I was to leave, and to leave that for which I wept. The last sacrifice upon the altar of my fathers and my fathers' deities has been made. I have torn from my heart the flowers which grew upon the Indian's belief, and have prayed that the tree of life may overshadow the wild plants, that they blossom not again. I have taken down from the recesses of my soul, the gods which my mother enshrined there, and have taken leave of the living and the dead of my father's race. And now, William, now my beloved one, I am thine—thine in all seasons and all changes—thine, loving and loved; but, oh, do not forget that my mind, though dedicated to Christianity now, has been the *home* of the red man's creed, and may yet, while it is sanctified by the new altar, reflect something of itself, its other self, upon the purer worship, as the temples dedicated to the pagan god seem to cast some air of their origin upon the new and sanctified rites which they now enclose; and in moments of feeling, or when some additional wrong to my fathers' race is done in the name of our creed, bear with me, if for a moment, I forget the blessed teaching of the gospel, and yield to the earlier influences of blood, of education and patriotism. It shall not be often, not for the world. Henceforth, my beloved one, I am thine; all of a nation's faith and a nation's gods, are given up—and all of thine adopted.—Thy breast shall be my pillow in trouble, and thy smile my token of joy; thy welfare shall be my happiness, thy dwelling shall be my home, thy people shall be my people, and thy God, my God."

William pressed to his heart the confiding, beautiful girl; and they turned to leave the eminence upon which they stood, and to join the family below.

The exceeding beauty of the morning induced them to look once more and admire the scene. The whole broad river below them seemed one floating mass of light; and as the current passed on, its surface was disturbed by the boughs of the overhanging trees that dipped into the water, and created ripples that reflected all the hues of the moving light. The mountains in the west seemed clothed in gorgeous sunbeams, and nature appeared to have assumed her richest garb, to bless the nuptials that were about to take place.

"I love this scene," said Rebecca, "it tranquilizes me—it soothes my spirit, it elevates without agitating my mind—such a morning is a teacher of religion."

"The spirit of God is teaching every where," said William.

"True, true," said Rebecca, "but I seem to lack some visible object, something upon which my eye may rest, something like the ladder of Jacob, by which I may ascend; the visible is necessary to me, to fix my thought upon and draw it up to the invisible. Is not your creed deficient in that?"

"Can there be a better man than Father Harris, and have you ever heard of one less influenced by the visible and tangible, and more guided by faith in the unseen?"

"True—but it is his goodness, his attainment in that grace which enable him to dispense with the visible. You white men cut and blaze the trees of the forest, so that you may recognize the course by which you are to reach a desired point, but the Indian passes onward through the densest wood, with no visible sign, no outward evidence of the path."

"But, Rebecca, the white men find that their cuttings and blazings are imitated, so that it is difficult to tell in time which is the right mark, and resort must be had yet to the invisible to correct the visible. The former deceives us often—the latter never."

Hand in hand the pair returned to the mansion of Mr. Harris, and the day thus began in sacrifice and prayer, was closed in festivity. And William received to his arms his Indian bride.

The little enclosure at Harrisburg is a frail but eloquent memorial of the virtue and sufferings of Mr. Harris, and the fidelity of Pompey. The former handed down his name and his virtues to a numerous posterity.

Pompey, undoubtedly, is represented by some of his own color, even in the present day. The great reward which he claimed for his successful exertions to save his master's life, was permission to introduce a fiddle into the settlement; and for years afterward the banks of the Susquehanna were made melodious by the joyful notes which Pompey drew from his favorite instrument, while blithely and strong was heard the footfall of the young at night, as they danced to the music of the Orpheus of their time.

William's descendants are in and around Harrisburg, holding office when they can get it, and dividing themselves between the two, or occasionally among the many parties, so that the advantage of ascendancy by either fraction may not be entirely lost by all. These are not the children of Rebecca; she died young—her frame of mind was not favorable to long life. She died a Christian, firm, consistent, active, growing always in faith, and full of good works; and yet it was remarked by the excellent clergyman, whose teaching she followed, that her mind seemed never to have dismissed entirely the creed of her childhood—and all her pure faith, all her Christian zeal, all her holy life, appeared to have some tinge of the creed of her fathers—not to alter the body of her faith, but merely to give it, at times, a color. "And," said a successor of that clergyman, "have not the teachings she adopted, teachings of Christianity, always been thus affected by the previous character of the community or individuals by which they have been received?" No requirement diminished, no duty changed, no obligation dispensed, but a sort of reservation of a non-essential, which served to reflect a separate ray upon the admitted and the requisite. Religious truth, though enforced by divine grace, must in general be conveyed by a human medium, which will impart a portion of itself or its accidents, as the color of the atmosphere, through which light is conveyed to earth, gives hue and tinge to the rays, without diminishing essentially their powers to guide by their light, or invigorate by their heat. Nay, when we concentrate these rays to convey them to particular objects, the light not only takes the tinge of the medium, but it has also the divergency and eccentricity consequent upon the inequalities of surface, or the impurities of the glass through which it comes.

Rebecca lived to bless her husband by her domestic virtues and her unfailing affection. Her death was mourned wherever her beautiful example of womanly virtue and Christian integrity was known.

[Graham's Magazine.

WATER IS BEST.

Water is best for the man of health,
'T will make his strength secure;
Water is best for the man of wealth,
'T will keep his riches sure.

Water is best for the feeble man,
'T will make his health improve;
Water is best for the poor, I ken,
'T will make his wants remove.

Water for those who are growing old,
'T will keep them hale and strong;
Water is best for the young and bold,
'T will make their moments long.

Water is best for the man of toil,
'T will make his labor light;
Water is best for the "loafers," who soil
Not a hand from morning till night.

Water is best for the man of strife,
'T will make his anger slow;
And for him who leads a peaceful life,
'T is the very best drink I know.

Water is best for the man of state,
'T will make his judgments true;
Water is best for those who wait
His high commands to do.

Water, pure water, 's the drink for man;
Its fountains are full and free!
Others may drink "fire waters" who can,
Pure water 's the nectar for me!

Water is best in cold or heat,
At morn, or noon, or night;
'T is the only drink that can't be beat—
Clear, beautiful, sparkling, bright!

THE YOUNG MAN.

The introductory lecture of the season before the Mercantile Library Association, was delivered by Horace Mann. It is pronounced by persons who had the good fortune to be present, a most impressive address, abounding in the poetical beauties, and bold, original, startling metaphors peculiar to the lecturer. From a report of it in one of the dailies, we take the following extract.

The young man walks in the midst of temptation to appetite, the improper indulgence to which is in danger of proving his ruin. Health, longevity and virtue depend on his resisting these temptations. The Providence of God is no more responsible, because a man by improper indulgence becomes subject to disease, than for the picking of his pockets. For a young man to injure his health, is to waste his patrimony and destroy his capacity for virtuous deeds. Should a man love God, he will have ten times the strength for the exercise of it, with a sound body. Not only the *amount*, but the *quality* of a man's labor depends on his health. Not only lying lips, but a dyspeptic stomach, is an abomination to the Lord. The man who neglects to control his appetites, is to himself what a state of barbarism is to society—the brutish part predominates. He is to himself what Nicholas is to Hungary.

Men buy pains, and the purveyor and marketman bring home disease. Our pious ancestors used to bury the suicide where four roads met; yet every gentleman or lady who lays the foundation of disease with turtle soup or lobster-salad, as really commits suicide as if they used the rope or the pistol; and were the old law revived, how many, who are now honored with a resting place in Mount Auburn, would be found at the cross roads! Is it not amazing that man, invited to a repast worthy of the gods, should stop to feed on garbage! or when called to partake of the Circean cup, should stop to guzzle with swine!

If young men imagine that the gratification of appetite is the great source of enjoyment, they will find this in the highest degree, with industry and *temperance*. The epicure, who seeks it in a dinner which cost five dollars, will find less enjoyment of appetite than the laborer who dines on a shilling. If the devotee of appetite desires its highest gratification he must not send for Buffalo tongues, but climb a mountain or swing an axe. Without health there is no delicacy that can provoke an appetite. Whoever destroys his health, turns the most delicious viands into ipecac and aloes. The man that is physically wicked does not live out half his days, and he is not half alive while he does live. However gracious God may be with the heart, he never pardons the stomach.

COUNSEL TO BOYS.

Be brisk, energetic and prompt. The world is full of boys and men too, who drawl through life, and decide on nothing for themselves, but just draggle one leg after the other, and let things take their own way. Such people are the dull stuff of the earth. They hardly deserve as much credit as the wooden trees, for the trees do all they can, in merely growing, and bearing only leaves and seeds. But these poor, drawling, draggling boys do not turn their capacities to profit half as far as they might be turned: they are unprofitable, like a rainy day in harvest time.

Now the brisk, energetic boy will be continually awake, not merely with his bodily eyes, but with his mind and attention during the hours of business. After he learns what he has to do, he will take a pride in doing it punctually and well, and would be ashamed to be told what he ought to do without telling. The drawling boy loses in five minutes the most important advice; the prompt, wide awake boy never has to be taught twice, but strains hard to make himself up to the mark, as far as possible, out of his own energies. Third-rate boys are always depending on others; but first-rate boys depend upon themselves, and after a little teaching, just enough to know what is to be done, they ask no further favors of anybody. Besides, it is a glorious thing for a boy to get this noble way of self-reliance, activity and energy. Such an one is worth a hundred of the poor, draggling creatures who can hardly wash their own hands without being told each time how it is done. Give me the boy who will do his own work promptly and well, without asking, except once for all, at the beginning, any question; the boy who has his wits about him, is never behind-hand, and don't let the grass grow under his heels. [Casket.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

For myself, I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man. When a boy, I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reproved and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell, or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent towards me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now, as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand upon my head, caressingly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him it was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embrace, are all felt now, and the older I grow, the more holy seem the influences that surrounded me in childhood. ["The Mother," by T. S. Arthur.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following is an extract from a letter received in this city, on Saturday last, dated

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 28, 1849.

The steamer Senator arrived last evening from Panama, all well, and filled with passengers. No mails have been received by the last two steamers, and as she brought none, great anxiety is felt by all for the arrival of the Panama with the mails due. * * * * I should like to take you on a walk through the great city of Sacramento, and show you the rapid advance of it, in size, in population, and explain the various workings of the wires.

On J. street, (our city is sectioned alphabetically) at early morn, and all through the day, you will see a hundred and fifty large Wagons, with four and eight yoke of oxen each, loading and hauling off; others standing to take their turn; others to wait till goods are bought; and some for sale; and such a hubbub you never witnessed in all your travels.

Carpenters, masons, and all craftsmen are engaged in their employments, and the greatest sight of all, and to an *old* resident like myself, the most melancholy is, a team loaded with baggage and passing "en route" for the mines, followed by six, eight, ten or twenty individuals, from young men and boys to men of three score, armed to the teeth, as if they were on a war march, and bound for the golden regions; and ere a month passes, to see one half returning so emaciated and worn, that you would scarcely recognize them, and hear from them of the death and burial of one or more, in one of the hills so near the sought-for gold. Deaths are of daily occurrence, and among the victims from Portsmouth, N.H., is George Gaines, who was buried two weeks since.

The three deaths named in my last—Dean, Brooks and Wellington, are all I have heard of from Salem. * * * * In regard to the country, it is only fit for a staying place, not fit to live in; and were it not for the money here, it would be depopulated in six months. What it may become in time, by industry and commerce, cannot be told, and even were Boston to be moved out here, and its comforts and conveniences in our midst, it would hardly be endurable. No luxuries, and no society worth mentioning is to be found, and we all long for the fireside, parlor and concert room. * * * *

You will see a queer acting, thinking and talking people, when you see us home once more.

[Salem Gazette.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW YORK.

The Tribune notices the last return of this time-honored anniversary, and discloses the fact that they *sent to Massachusetts after their pies*. We had a plenty and some to spare. It says:—

"We have never before observed so early and universal closing of stores and shops; in the principal streets it seemed Sunday instead of Thursday, and those who still pursued their avocations looked as if ashamed of the act and seemed ready to say, 'next year I'll not be caught in such a scrape as this, at any rate.' The church attendance, aided by the cheerful influence of the clear, cool and brilliant day, was very full; exceeded only by the attendance at the dinner-table, which of course exceeded all other business. Thousands of our citizens went toward sunrise via the Sound boats and the New Haven cars, to enjoy the day in the land of its birth; but, though the pumpkin-pies may have been better, we doubt if their satisfaction was greater than that of our metropolitans who stayed in town. We trust that the custom thus firmly established will continue to grow in public favor until the man who does not regard Thanksgiving as a day of gratitude and rational enjoyment will be classed with him who disputes the claim of the Fourth of July to the usage of a holiday. One of the most splendid Thanksgiving dinners ever served in the city was given yesterday by Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House. Beside the extensive assortment of soups, fish, roast, boiled and side-dishes, the following choice selection of game was on the bill of fare: venison, currant-jelly sauce, canvass-back ducks, Mallard ducks, brandt, lake ducks, widgeon, red heads, black ducks, broad bills, grey ducks, teal, and wild geese. Among the dishes of pastry, of course pumpkin and squash pies were not forgotten. The squashes were from Mr. Stetson's own homestead, at Lynn, Mass.—We know that the proprietors may condemn us for bringing their every-day affairs before the public, but we have heard so many commendations of the Astor House Thanksgiving, that we could not help mentioning it among the notabilities of the day."

HUNGARIANS ARRIVED. Two distinguished Hungarian patriots arrived in this city, yesterday, by the Europa, and have taken lodgings at the Tremont House. One of these distinguished gentlemen is Col. J. Pragay, the other Major Fornet. The former was Colonel under Gen. Klapka, at the siege of Comorn, where he rendered efficient service. He was present in thirty-eight battles, and brings with him the highest testimonials from his countrymen of his high standing at home, his valor and his worth. The latter, Major Fornet, was, until the revolution, a private citizen, engaged in civil pursuits. Educated, however, at the military school, when his country required his services, he entered the army and soon rose to the honorable post of Major of the corps of civil engineers. As soon as their arrival was known, they were waited on by a committee, in behalf of the resident Hungarians, to welcome them among them. Several other distinguished Hungarian emigrants are also on their way to the United States, in the Hermann.

One of them is Ladislas Ujhazy, ex-civil governor of the fortress of Comorn, who proceeds to the U. S., intending to form a Hungarian colony. He has letters of introduction to General Taylor, President of the Republic. He is accompanied by his two sons and two daughters, and by several Hungarian officers. Ladislas Ujhazy is said to be an aged and venerable looking man, with a flowing and gray beard and moustachios, and wearing a semi-oriental dress. Another Hungarian of some celebrity on board this steamer, is Mademoiselle Apolonia Jagella, who bore the rank of lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry during the Hungarian war, and was subsequently adjutant of the army in the fortress of Comorn during the time that city held out against the Austrians. She is represented to have been present in several engagements during the Hungarian insurrection, and to have fought with much gallantry.—She proved herself a great adept in street fighting, and boasts of having slain a number of Austrian soldiers. In appearance, Mademoiselle Jagella is said to be far from repulsive, her features bearing a pleasant but determined expression.—This lady is under engagement to be married to a young Hungarian officer, immediately on arrival at New York. [Atlas.

TO FREDERIKA BREMER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Welcome from thy dusky Norland,
Daughter of the Vikings bold!
Welcome to the sunny Vineland,
Which they sought and found of old.

Soft as lapse of Silga's waters
When the moon of summer shines,
Strong as winter from his mountains
Roaring through the Northern pines.

Swan of Abo! we have listened
To thy saga and thy song,
Till a household joy and gladness
We have known and loved thee long.

By the mansion's marble mantel,
By the log-walled cabin's hearth,
Thy sweet thoughts and Northern fancies
Meet and mingle with our mirth.

And o'er weary spirits keeping
Sorrow's night-watch, long and chill,
Shine they like the sun of Summer
Over midnight, vale and hill.

Sweet eyes smile for us in Norland,
Household forms we love are there;
In their bitter grief of parting
And their bridal joy we share.

We alone are strangers to thee,
Thou our friend and teacher art;
Come and know us as we know thee,
Let us meet thee heart to heart!

To our household homes and altars,
We in turn, thy steps would lead,
As thy loving hand has led us
O'er the threshold of the Swede.

Amesbury, 11th mo., 1849.

WISE COUNSEL. The Home Journal gives the following extract from an Address of the venerable Dr. Nott, President of Union College, New York;

"I have been young, and now am old; and in review of the past, and the prospect of the future, I declare unto you, beloved pupils, were it permitted me to live my life over again, I would, by the help of God, from the very outset live better. Yes, from the very outset I would frown upon vice; I would favor virtue; and lend my influence to advance whatever would exalt and advance human nature, alleviate human misery, and contribute to render the world I live in, like the Heaven to which I aspire, the abode of innocence and felicity. Yes, though I were to exist no longer than the ephemera that sport away their hour in the sunbeams of the morning: even during that period I would rather soar with the eagle, and have the record of flight and fall among the stars, than creep the earth and lick the dust with the reptiles, and having done so, bed my body with my memory in the gutter."

The life of Dr. Nott has been a daily illustration of the value of the sentiments he so handsomely expresses. He is now a patriarch of seventy-six years, and has presided over Union College for 45 years.

WELL. Madam Cresswell, of King Charles the II.'s reign, died a prisoner in Bridewell. She desired by will to have a sermon preached at her funeral, for which the preacher was to have ten pounds, on condition that he was to say nothing but what was *well* of her. After a sermon preached on the general subject of mortality, concluded by saying, 'By the will of the deceased, it is expected I should mention her, and say nothing but what was WELL of her. She was born well, she lived well, and she died well, for she was born Cresswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and died in Bridewell.'

GET OFF. Two of the editors in Worcester were candidates for legislative honors, at the recent election. The result is happily told in the following brief paragraph:

The people of Worcester have elected the Editor of the Spy *to go to the Legislature*, and elected us *to stay at home*. That shows very plainly *which they can spare best!* [Palladium.

THE SUPREME COURT at Washington is now engaged in business. Present—Roger B. Taney of Maryland, Chief Justice; John McLean of Ohio, James M. Wayne of Georgia, John Catron of Tennessee, Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, Levi Woodbury of New-Hampshire, Samuel Nelson of New-York, and Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, Associates. The only absentee is John McKinley.

An old miser, residing not a thousand miles distant, advised his son to "get money." "That is not Scripture doctrine," replied the hopeful boy, "for the Bible tells us that in 'all thy gettings, get wisdom,'" "The Scripture is right and I am right," rejoined the old man, "*it is wisdom to get money.*"

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, December, 1849.

To the President of the United States:

Sir,—The number of post-offices in the United States at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849, was 16,747, there having been 291 established and 333 discontinued within the year, making an increase within the year of 588.

The number of postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30, 1849, was 5,333.

Of that number, 2,782 were appointed in consequence of resignation; 183 were appointed in consequence of death; 284 were appointed in consequence of changes of sites of offices; 2,103 were appointed in consequence of removals; 11 were appointed in consequence of commissions expired and not renewed; 26 were appointed in consequence of commissions renewed; 23 were appointed in consequence of becoming Presidential by income exceeding $1,000; 921 were appointed in consequence of new offices.

In 1845, important changes were made by law in the postage and mail service of the United States. One of those changes was a large reduction of postage. Another and almost equally important one to the pecuniary condition of this department, consisted in directing all mail service to be let to the lowest bidder, irrespective of the mode of conveyance, and abolishing the previous regulations requiring the new contractor to take the stage stock of his predecessor. This single regulation reduced the contracts of 1845, in New England and New York, the first section let under that law, more than $250,000. Another law of 1845, was that requiring a classification of the railroad service, and fixing the maximum price of those classes. The effect of these laws greatly diminished the price of mail transportation, and aided in bringing so soon the expenses of the service within the income derived from the reduced postage, so that now, though the amount of service is greatly enhanced, its expenses bear no corresponding proportion.

The mail contracts, which are for four years, are made one section in each year; so that the whole service had undergone the process of reduction under the operation of these laws, in June, 1848. Therefore the condition of the Department is, as it was expected to be, found most favorable as to its expenses at the close of the year ending June 30th, 1849. The actual cost for each mile the mail was transported, in the year preceding June, 1845, was eight cents one mill; and under the operation of the laws of 1845, the cost per mile of the mail transportation in June last was five cents six mills, making a difference of two and a half cents per mile, being more than one quarter.

The number of mail routes in the United States on the first day of July, 1849, was 4,943, and the number of contractors 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles.

On these routes the mail was transported 42,547,069 miles, at the cost of $2,428,515, which makes the average cost of transporting the mail last year five cents six mills per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the foreign mail by Southampton to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana; and also the transportation of the mail across the isthmus of Panama; all which is done at the expense of this Department to the amount of $255,692.

The extent and cost of this service the past year, as compared with that of the year preceding, will be most clearly seen by a tabular view:

	1848. Miles.	1848. Cost.	1849. Miles.	1849. Cost.
Length of Post Routes	163,208		167,703	
Annual transportation mode not specified	17,714,191	751,509	18,873,364	777,415
Annual do. coach	14,555,188	798,992	15,025,552	736,719
Do. Steamboat	4,305,806	282,045	4,683,978	276,850
Do. Railroad	4,327 4 0	582,152	4,861,177	635,740
Total am't transported within the U. S.	41,612,579	2,394,703	42,544,069	2,428,515
Route Agencies and mail Messengers		$54,063		$61,813

THE RECEIPTS.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1849, amounted to $4,905,176 28, derived from the following sources:

From letter postage, including stamps sold	$3,882,762 62
From newspaper and pamphlet postage	610,916 29
From miscellaneous items	3,254 21
From fines	43 75
From dead letter money sold	99 50
	$4,705,176 28
From the appropriation made by the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, for small services to the government	200,000 00
	$4,905,176 28

The expenditures during the year, were for—

Transportation of mails	$2,577,407 71
Compensation to Postmasters	1,320,921 34
Ship, steamboat and way letters	36 174 45
Wrapping paper	23,936 03
Office furniture	4,219 69
Advertising	61,813 32
Mail bags	20,276 38
Blanks	20,882 71
Mail locks, keys, and stamps	4,586 50
Mail depredations and special agents	21,223 00
Clerks for offices, (offices of postmasters	317,218 36
Miscellaneous payments	70,437 89
Post Office laws and regulations	31 75
	4,479,049 13
Excess of gross revenue for the year	$426,127 15
The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, remaining in the Treasury undrawn, exclusive of the appropriation for the past year, already noticed, amounted to	266,555 55
	$691,682 70

Thus showing the sum of $691,682,70 unexpended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations granted to this Department for the transportation of free matter of the Departments.

ESTIMATES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, ENDING JUNE 20TH, 1850.

The provisions of the laws of 1845, for reducing the cost of mail service, having produced their entire effect on all the contracts (as all have now passed under their influence) before the commencement of this year, it was expected that in the further contracts a clear and decided advance of cost would ensue. This expectation was in some measure verified by the letting to contract, last spring, the Northern section, including New England and New York. The aggregate cost for the service was at that letting much increased. The whole cost for service in that section, under the contracts made in 1845, including Agencies, was $531,412. The whole cost for service in that section, by the contracts of 1850, is $628,393. Making an increase of $96,981.

One cause of this is, that more service is now contracted for there to be done. Instead of 10,919,184 miles of transportation per year, 11,568,825 miles is performed, being an increase of 649,651 miles per annum.

Another cause, and the greatest, perhaps, is owing to the change of mail service from coaches to the many newly finished railroads in that section, which is a much more expensive service. The service in that section in carriages or on horseback, which was open to free competition, has now been let at even a more reduced rate than before, and amounts only to about three cents for each mile the mail is transported. On the other hand, in the railroad and steamboat service, where monopoly excludes competition, the expense is increased, and the transportation amounts to nine cents for each mile the mail is carried, even under the law of 1845, fixing a maximum of price to the classes of service.

The expenses of the service of the Department for the current year ending with June next, will therefore be increased by the amount of increase in the Eastern section $96,981; also, by the cost of new routes in other sections ordered by Congress $57,333, and by extensions and improvements ordered by the Department about $28,082; to which must be added a probable sum of $50,000 for California, and a sum to meet other contingences of $25,000. These additions to the expenses of the service of the last year will constitute the amount of the current expenses of this year as thus stated:

Expenditures as last year	$4,479,049 13
Additions—excess of cost of service in Eastern section	96,981 00
New routes let in other sections	57,333 00
New service ordered	28,083 00
Expense for California	50,000 00
Expense of Mail across Isthmus	5,962 00
Publishing new edition of Post Office laws	8,000 00
Other miscellaneous items	25,000 00
Whole expenditure of the service of the Department for the current year	$4,750,138 13

To meet this expenditure, in addition to the $20,000 appropriated by virtue of the 12th section of the act of 1847, to pay for the franked matter of the departments, the entire reliance is in receipts from postage. It becomes necessary to estimate that amount. This cannot with safety be done by taking the income of the past year and adding thereto the same per cent. of increase *that* year shows on the preceding. The effect from reduction of postage had passed, and the two preceding years showed little more than the regular and natural increase, keeping pace with the growth of the country. The great increase of the last year was unnatural, and, owing to temporary causes of disturbance which have passed by, some more safe basis of estimation must be formed.

To exhibit separately the increase in the revenue derived from letter postage, and from printed matter